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THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY

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Hongkong, 14th October, 1907.

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ONLY communications relating to the news column should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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MARRIAGE.

On October 16th, at Shanghai, ROBERT BROOK, to Helen, eldest daughter of Neil C. Brodie, of Shanghai.

DEATH.

On October 17th, at Shanghai, LEONARD M. D'ALMEIDA, aged 52 years.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

Mr. and Mrs. H. HAYNES desire to thank the many friends who have shown sympathy with them in their recent bereavement.

[1694]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOGES ROAD, C.

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 22ND, 1907.

The more it changes, the more it is the same thing, should have been a Chinese, rather than a French, epigram. The Shanghai correspondent of the London Times writes recently of China as "changing and changeless", and gives his reasons. He makes it very clear, though without explicitly saying so, that the DOWAGER-EMPERESS is the clog on the wheel of reform.

The ear of the Court appars to be open always to the last corner—its sympathies as variable as its humours, so that throughout the country, and especially in the north, there exists a condition of uneasiness and unrest, a condition offering little prospect of that definite responsibility and abolition of corruption which the Throne so earnestly desired. So marked is this feeling of uneasiness, so apparently aimless the policy of the central Government in matters of administration, that a Censor has advocated postponement of reform in the provinces on the ground that to judge by the results at Peking they could not safely bear the burden it entails. Early next month

it will be a year since we quoted the unequivocal Edicts promising constitutional reform, Edicts that were so cunningly worded as to deceive many people into belief and faith, but we were ungallant enough to doubt their sincerity and to disbelieve in their fruition. Of course there is plenty of time yet—twelve months of Cathay is no more than twelve minutes of Europe—and if the Reform Party were stronger, and the Emperor back on his throne, some achievement might follow the recent promises. At present, however, as our observant authority notes, "the collapse of the Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai's policy before the intrigues of the Hu-nan party, and the renewed activity of the conservative literati have apparently reassured the Empress-Dowager, so that, for the moment, the execution of the Reform Edicts is as remote as that of the Muckey Treaty or any other of the temporary expedients which strew the tortuous path of Chinese diplomacy." As to the probability of a pure administration, the pessimists are more confirmed than ever they were. The impeachment of Prince Ching affords a telling illustration. We reported it at the time, with the succeeding statement that His Highness had been exonerated and vindicated, and the censor who denounced him cashiered. Censor CHIAO memorialized the EMPRESS-DOWAGER, some say after Viceroy SHUM had inspired him, that Prince CHING had accepted a large bribe, and that his son TSAT-CHEN, President of the Nung-

kungshangpu, had received a handsome singing-girl, from the recently-promoted governor TUAN. Just then the EMPRESS-DOWAGER's card was administrative integrity, and after a decent interval, and with Prince CHING's assent and collusion, the inquisition was opened, with the result already stated. The morality of Peking was firmly established. The Times correspondent now plumply informs us that during the few days between the publication of the impeachment and the acquittal of the impeached, "arrangements were made for the removal from Peking of the singing girl and other pieces de conviction." He asserts this unhesitatingly, as an undoubted truth, and we could accept it on slenderer authority, from previous incidents. No wonder that he thus concludes: "the situation, in fact, under the reformed regime is precisely what it was under the Wai-wu-pu. Plus ça change plus cest la même chose."

The English Mail of the 21st September was delivered in London on the 19th inst.

The new robes, with rubber tyres on the wheels and white covers on the seats, made their appearance on the streets yesterday.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledged, with thanks, the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—

H. Wicking & Co. ... 320

Moutrie & Co. ... 10

A Chinese passenger on board the Empress of Japan was brought before Mr. Hazeland at the Magistracy yesterday charged with having in his possession a quantity of dynamite, 130 rounds of ammunition, a small pea rifle and detonating caps. He was fined \$100 and the arms and explosives were ordered to be confiscated.

Ten men who are suspected of being concerned in the piracy between here and Macao last week were arrested at Aberdeen on Saturday. Brought before Mr. Hazeland yesterday five were charged with being in unlawful possession of a junk and five with being in unlawful possession of fishing nets, etc. They were remanded for a week.

Cholera broke out on the s.s. Hongkong on her voyage from Singapore to this port, and nine passengers succumbed. There were a large number of Chinese on the steamer, and seven men were transferred to the hospital ship Hygieia on arrival here. The steamer, of course, was quarantined, and the passengers have been transferred to junks pending fumigation.

Duke Tsai Tsch, Minister of Finance, has asked permission from the Throne to start an Inquiry Bureau in his Department and also in the provinces where the question of the imposition of stamp duties may be studied from data brought from Europe and the United States and compared with existing local conditions preparatory to introducing a stamp law into the Empire.

A Shaohsing dispatch states that Kuei, prefect of that city, has obtained the evidence of certain well-known crony persons to "confess" to some seventy names as being members of the late assassin Han Hui-lin's anti-dynastic society. Warrants have, therefore been issued for their arrest. It is significant that all the persons accused by the crazy man are wealthy and prominent members of the Chikiang gentry.

A most influentially signed memorial from Foochow has been sent to the Central Government strongly protesting against the influx of Japanese alleged bones into that province. The memorial is signed by the gentry, notables and merchants of almost every large city of Fukien province, and there is a threat that if the Government does not not firmly in the matter the people of Fukien will take matters into their own hands.

An exceptionally cruel case of ill-treatment, to a young slave girl aged eight years was disclosed at the Shanghai Mixed Court on October 17 when it was proved that a native had burned the girl with hot iron and pinched her body with hot pins, for trivial offences. When coming under the action of the police the child because of her wounds was unable to walk. The accused was sentenced to the disgracefully light sentence of three months' imprisonment.

It is announced that the British Post Office at Tientsin is to remain open. Representations from the Tientsin community and from elsewhere have resulted in an undertaking on the part of the Hongkong authorities to keep the Post Office open for another year, and by the end of that time it is hoped that a satisfactory arrangement will be arrived at between the three parties concerned, the Hongkong Government, the Imperial Government and the British community at Tientsin.

In producing "Amasis," the Bandmann Company essayed perhaps a little more than the exigencies of travel and a small stage permit. With very few musical features of note, the piece as given at home depended on its spectacular possibilities; at the City Hall last night it had to be hurriedly reconsidered. The "properties" were in many cases unsuitable, and even the dresses were not up to the usual Bandmann form. Even so, the audience, which is always the fairest critic, appeared to get a great deal of satisfaction from the performance. To-night, with "the Gaiety," we expect the players will be sure to add to their long list of successes.

Sir Alexander Kennedy was to formally open the Engineering and Machinery Exhibition at Olympia on Sept. 19th. The entire space of the building, including the annex, has been taken by exhibitors, 50,000 tons of machinery have been taken into the building. The largest exhibit is that of a German firm, who have 60 tons, which is valued at £7,000. One of the most interesting exhibits is that of the Postmaster-General, who shows the various instruments that have been used in telegraphy from 1837 to the present time. This is the second annual exhibition of the kind, and is very much larger in every way than that of last year. There are over 300 exhibitors, and, in addition to the latest wonders in engineering in its many branches, there are also to be seen every kind of tool used in the construction of machinery. The exhibition will be open every day until October 19.

When there are so many stories of Indian sedition in circulation it is very pleasant to record an incident which points entirely the other way. It is not surprising that the Gurkhas should give the proof of loyalty and devotion, for they have been the cream of the Indian native army for many years, and their fidelity and courage have been tested so often that they are never questioned now. To celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the fall of Delhi a few days ago, one company from each battalion of King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles repeated the oath of loyalty to the King Emperor, and then one man from each of the companies saluted and touched the Royal sceptre given to the regiment by the King. Perhaps we fail somewhat to realise how much ornaments such as this appeal to the natives of our Indian Empire. Their faith is full of symbolism, which influences them almost more than we can hope to understand. But all who have studied the Gurkhas and learned to love and admire these "Japanese of Northern India" will be well pleased by what took place at Lucknow.

An incident in connection with a prominent restaurant keeper in Budapest, reveals the growth of Socialist power here (writes our correspondent in the city). Forster's restaurant has long been recognised as one of the first in Budapest, but the other day a small boy who washes up the dishes complained to the proprietor of the badness of the food. He was promptly told by Mr. Forster to leave if he was not satisfied. This answer was communicated to the secretary of the Waiters' Association, who came down immediately and demanded an apology on behalf of the boy. This the owner refused to give; therefore the secretary called upon all the waiters to cease work, which they did. Guests in the middle of their dinner were left to themselves, several waiting upon their families personally. The proprietor's son then rushed out and secured some waitresses, and in this manner the meal was concluded. Early next morning, when the doors were opened, a huge crowd of waiters rushed into the restaurant, and occupied all the tables, therefore making it impossible for anybody else to be served. Not only did they do this, but the police had to be requisitioned in order to protect the property. Mr. Forster had to stand at the entrance to inform customers that food could not be served. Finally the waiters distributed a foul smelling chemical, which rendered it an impossibility for the house to remain open.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 21st at 12.05 p.m.—The barometer has risen slightly over China and the Philippines.

Pressure remains low over S.W. Japan, and an area of low pressure is shown over the Pacific to the S.E. of the Bonin Islands.

The highest pressure is over N.E. Japan, and over China to the N. of the Upper Yangtze.

Gradients continue slight on the China coast, and moderate N.E. and E. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel, and the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood light to moderate; fair.

Formosa Channel ... N.E. winds, moderate.

South coast of China between ... Same as No. 1.

Hongkong and Lamook ... Same as No. 1.

South coast of China between ... Same as No. 1.

Hongkong and Lamook ... Same as No. 1.

South coast of China between ... Same as No. 1.

Hongkong and Lamook ... Same as No. 1.

South coast of China between ... Same as No. 1.

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

THE GALE AT HOME.

LONDON, October 21st.

The gale at home continued on Saturday and Sunday, causing more disasters.

SHIPPING WAREHOUSES
BURNED.

LONDON, October 21st.

Barbour's shipping warehouses at Manchester have been burned.

ANOTHER JAPANESE
IRONCLAD.

Tokyo, October 21st.

The first-class cruiser *Kirama* was launched to-day at Yokosuka.

[REUTERS' SERVICE.]

THE WHEAT MARKET.

LONDON, October 18th.

It is stated that Germany is buying large quantities of wheat from the English Eastern Counties, which hitherto have imported wheat from Germany.

THE MARCONI WIRELESS
TELEGRAPHY.

LONDON, October 18th.

The Marconi station at Glace Bay has unwittingly picked up a wireless message from Manila announcing the arrival of the "Philadelphina," a distance of 12,000 miles.

BETTING ON THE CAMBRIDGE
SHIRE.

LONDON, October 18th.

5/1 against Mullin, 6/1 against Dean Swift, 10/1 against Lord League 100/0 (2100/8), against Lally, 100/7 against Goldrich, and 100/6 against All Black.

RESULT OF THE MIDDLE PARK
FLATE.

LONDON, October 18th.

1 Lesbia.

2 Morena.

3 Araminta.

THE CLOSING SITTING OF THE
HAGUE CONFERENCE.

LONDON, October 19th.

At the closing sitting of the Hague Conference, the Japanese representative, while giving tribute to the humanitarian labours of the Conference, pointed out that Japan until recently had enjoyed 800 years of uninterrupted peace, and had always placed the eternal happiness of peace before the disturbing and transitory glory of war. The Chinese delegate intimated that he was unable to sign the convention in the absence of instructions.

COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, October 19th.

Hamburg announces that the Asiatic merchants, Messrs. Lutgens, Einmann, have suspended payment owing to the insolvency of Messrs. Hallers Soehle & Co.

A slump, bordering on a panic, has occurred on the New York Stock-Exchange, owing to speeches delivered at a meeting of the Banks and Clearing House Committees to consider the condition of the Mercantile National Bank. The meeting demanded the resignation of the directors of the Mercantile National Bank as a condition of the assistance by the Clearing House. The resignations were given. Mr. Ridgely, Comptroller of the Currency has accepted the Presidency of the Mercantile National Bank.

[N.C. Daily News Service.]

KWANGTUNG REBELS.

Swatow, October 16th.

A small rising has occurred at Pinghu in the Hai-fu Prefecture. No details are to hand, but it is reported that Anti-Monarchist propaganda is being spread in several districts.

MANCHURIAN FREIGHT WAR.

Tokyo, October 16th.

In consequence of the reduction of freight on the South Manchurian Railway for beans, bean-cake and bean oil, the Haimeintun-Mukden Railway has reduced its freight between Mukden and Newchwang to one yen lower than the rate charged on the Japanese line. This action may affect seriously the exportation of beans via Tairen.

THE CHIENTAO QUESTION.

Tokyo, October 16th.

A telegram from Japanese sources at Mukden states that although China has consented to a reduction in the number of reinforcements to be sent to Chientao, she is steadily transporting arms to the Island from Kirin and the Yalu district. Two regiments from Changchun have been concentrated at Kirin for emergencies.

Tokyo, October 17th.

The Japanese Consul-General at Mukden reports that he has been advised of outrages committed by Chinese troops at Chientao in consequence of non-payment of salaries.

THE CHINESE FESTIVAL AT
MACAO.

All last week crowds of Chinese from Hongkong, Canton and the neighbouring districts were pouring into Macao for the great festival which began on Sunday. was continued yesterday and ends to-day. Never in its history has the Colony of Macao been so crowded. For three or four months past a committee composed of four or five hundred Chinese residents had been engaged making arrangements for a festival of thanksgiving to the Plague Joss for his merciful delivery of the Colony from the scourge of plague early in the year. When the epidemic broke out, thousands of Chinese fled from the Colony, and did not return when Macao was able again to present a clean bill of health. Local trade was most injuriously affected, and in order to recall the Chinese who had left, a festival of thanksgiving to the Plague Joss was conceived, a festival embracing spectacles of unparalleled magnificence which the dwellers in neighbouring ports and the country districts would come in their thousands to witness.

It scarcely needs to be mentioned that the popular belief of the Chinese is that the Plague Joss alone is due the honour and the glory of having rid the Colony of the terrible scourge. When the epidemic became severe the Joss was taken from his accustomed abode in the Pagoda and carried with due solemnity to one of the most plague-stricken districts of the Colony where it was enshrined in a makeshift, while flags and other relics of the Joss were carried to other stricken parts of the city. As if in response to the prayers of the devout (if we blot out of the picture the drastic measures taken by the Portuguese Sanitary Authorities) the city soon became relieved of the scourge. But the people who had fled did not return in any considerable numbers. Local trade continued in a bad way and it was this, apparently, which inspired the happy idea of a festival which should combine thanksgiving to the Joss with advertisement of the attractions of Macao as a place of residence and trade.

We are as little able to estimate the success of the advertisement as we are able to form an idea of the devotion and sentiments of the crowds which gathered in the streets to witness the great procession. The signs of devotion were certainly not obtrusive. The procession itself was one well worth seeing, but had it been better marshalled the pike-staff would have appeared much more imposing. The rain on Sunday morning delayed the starting of the procession by a couple of hours, but towards midday the weather improved and the sun shone heroically in the afternoon. Starting from the waterfront of the Inner Harbour the procession made a tour of the principal thoroughfares of the city. The dense crowds in the narrow streets made progress very difficult and slow and the view fitted to those who were unable to see it from an elevated position. It was when the procession debouched on to the Praya Grande that the best view of it was obtainable, but as it came struggling along in sections, the spectacle lost something of its magnificence and impressment.

To adequately describe the procession, a profound knowledge of Chinese ancient history and legendary lore is needed, and to that the writer can lay no claim. He has to fall back on the phrase that the spectacle must be seen to be properly appreciated. In the estimation of the Chinese crowd its most attractive feature evidently was the enormous dragon which had been brought from Fatsien. If the foreign spectator were asked by what feature of the procession he was most impressed, he—and especially she—would probably mention the great variety of picturesque costumes, male as well as female, and the exquisite specimens of Chinese embroidery work represented among the banners. In this respect at any rate the word magnificent can be used without exaggeration. A noteworthy feature of the procession was the number of little girls in it. Many were gorgeously arrayed and mounted on very small ponies; others forming groups of "living statuary" were carried on platforms by coolies; others again formed walking groups, distinctively attired in most picturesque costumes and other young ladies were astride of large piper cocks and other birds of good omen in the legendary lore of China. Of the men one retains a picture of many groups in all sorts of picturesque head-dress and robes in fine silks of many hues. One group, conspicuous among the rest, carried the ancient arms of Chinese warriors and marched behind a dragon before whom danced a man occasionally throwing into the air a large ball, which apparently served to draw the monster on when he had ceased gyrating before houses from which crackers were exploded. No attempt, however brief, at describing the procession would be complete if it did not mention the feature which is characteristic of all such Chinese displays—the noise! There were sonorous gongs and clanging cymbals, blowers of trumpets and of horns and the rattling of the strung instruments. To all this has to be added the noise of exploding crackers in the Chinese streets, but on the Praya the air was free from the fumes of sulphur.

In some of the Chinese streets the occupiers had decorated the fronts of their houses in a most tasteful manner with flowers, and have and there the streets were arched with these gaudy but picturesque structures which form an essential feature of every Chinese scheme of public decoration. One of the finest of these was erected not far from the steamer wharves, where also there were open shops. At night when these structures were illuminated by many lights, and when delighted crowds were assembled to witness the plays the scene was most interesting. Sir Frederick Lugard visited Macao on Sunday to witness the procession.

While in Tientsin Viceroy Hui Shih-kang asked that General Ma K'ai'an, who is Provincial Commander-in-Chief of Chihli, should be sent to Manchuria to take charge of a proposed campaign against the Huphuts of the Three Eastern Provinces. The main operations will begin in Kirin province, while a force will start from Tientsin, the capital of Heilungkiang, moving southwards to cut off the bandits from Russian territory.

SUPREME COURT.

Monday, October 21st.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE).

THE TRIAL OF ADSETTS.

Curiosity attracted a large crowd to the Supreme Court yesterday, when the Criminal Sessions opened and Adsetts was arraigned on the capital charge. Before the hour of ten struck, a large crowd held the footpath before the Court House. At ten Adsetts, who was brought from the Central Station in a chair, was escorted to the dock by two policemen who seated themselves one on each side of him. When the Deputy-Registrar charged William Hall Adsetts with on August 4th feloniously, wilfully and of his malice aforethought, killing and murdering Gertrude Dayton, and asked the prisoner how he pleaded, he replied "not guilty." The Attorney-General, Hon. Mr. W. Rees Davies, instructed by Mr. G. E. Morrell, of the Crown Solicitor's office, prosecuted, and Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., instructed by Mr. R. Harding appeared for the accused.

The special jurors were—E. A. Ram (foreman), C. W. May, D. W. Coddock, J. Barton, A. Turner, H. P. White and G. L. Tomlin. The Attorney-General, in opening, informed His Lordship and the jury that the prisoner at the bar was before the Court on an information charging him with the murder of a woman named Gertrude Dayton. The details of the crime were most revolting, and disclosed circumstances which he might say were almost unparalleled in the annals of crime. It would be idle to suppose that all Hongkong, indeed he might say all the Far East, were not familiar with the details of the tragedy, but it was his duty to ask the jurors, sitting as a jury on a capital charge, to banish from their minds any preconceived ideas which they might have formed of the case. They should study the evidence put before them, and on that evidence find their verdict. The prisoner was a citizen of the United States of America, and until recently had been staying at Manila. The deceased was also an American, and belonged to the demi-monde. The prisoner and deceased left Manila by the s.s. *Eastern* on July 31st, and travelled together apparently as husband and wife under the names of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Jones. The ship arrived here on August 3rd, and was met in the ordinary course of affairs by the runner from the Hongkong Hotel who brought them ashore together with two other passengers. This was at about eleven o'clock in the morning and they went to the Hongkong Hotel. The prisoner went to the office, and registered the names Mr. and Mrs. Jones, and they were assigned room No. 184, which was on the top floor. The prisoner and the deceased were seen to go to the room by two boys, and the woman gave some soiled clothing to one boy to be washed. Needless to say the movements of these people were not watched, but they were seen to enter their room, where they remained until about a quarter to ten at night. Then they were seen to go down in the lift, and it appeared that they proceeded to house No. 52, Hollywood Road commonly known as No. 12. The landlady of this house was well known to the deceased woman, and she would state what occurred at her place. They arrived at this house about ten o'clock and stayed there for about an hour and a half or two hours. During that time they had several drinks in the shape of pints of champagne. The deceased woman signed orders for these drinks, but the landlady tore them up for reasons she would recite. The deceased also offered Mrs. Hempstead, the landlady, some Post Office Orders requesting her to cash them. They were produced from prisoner's pocket, but were not accepted by Mrs. Hempstead. The prisoner and deceased were next seen at 18, Hollywood Road, where it was presumed they went from No. 52. Miss Leavitt, a friend of the deceased woman, would speak to seeing them. They stayed at this house about half an hour and had two pints of champagne, leaving about two o'clock. The deceased signed a bill for drinks at this house and it would be produced in evidence. After leaving this house the woman was not seen alive again. Neither of the women at 52 or 18 definitely identified the accused but said he was an American. When they heard these witnesses describe the prisoner's appearance he did not think the jurors would have any doubt in arriving at the conclusion that he was the man in the company of the deceased at the two houses. At six o'clock on the morning of the 4th the man was seen at the door of his room in the hotel by a boy, who would also say that he saw him again at eight o'clock. The man told the boy not to enter the room as his wife was asleep. At about 6.30 that morning, presumably after the boy had first seen him, the prisoner went to 118, Wanchai Road, and bought a campwood trunk for which he paid \$9.15. The carpenter who sold the trunk absolutely identified the prisoner, and there was no doubt that he was the man who bought the trunk and took it in a risha to the Hongkong Hotel. At about eleven o'clock the same morning the accused rang the bell of his room and told the room boy to get two coolies to carry a box. This was done and two hotel coolies carried a Saratoga trunk down in the lift. The Attorney-General asked the jurors to bear in mind that the Saratoga trunk was different altogether from the one the accused purchased at 113 Wanchai Road. Below, accused gave instructions that two outside coolies should be called to take the trunk to Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's. These coolies were procured, and the prisoner accompanied the box to Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's shipping office. There it would be proved that a man described as an American had an interview with the shipping clerk. The shipping clerk could not identify the accused,

but the man who called there asked to have the trunk sent to Hoihow by ship sailing the next day. He asked if the box could be sent off at once, but was told by the clerk that it would go off in due course. The man gave the name of F. Jackson, and said the box was to be sent to A. H. Jones. About an hour afterwards the accused returned and said he wished the box sent to Sydney, saying that the addressee would eventually go to Australia, and that it would be more convenient if the box was sent there. This was on Sunday, and the shipping clerk requested the man to return on Monday morning in ordinary office hours. The prisoner, after making two visits to the office in the course of the day, appeared to have changed his mind again, for in afternoon, between four and five o'clock, he engaged two street coolies near Tedder's Wharf—one would swear to his identity—and took them to Messrs. Butterfield and Swire. There he obtained the trunk, and instructed the coolies to carry it to the bamboo wharf in front of the office. Then he put it aboard a sampen, which was controlled by two women, and there were two children on board. One of the women positively identified the prisoner who, when the trunk was put on board directed them to go to Wandai, and afterwards to the Monteville. Here was a piece of evidence not given before the Magistrate which he proposed to tender. On the way in the sampen the two women would say that the prisoner got up, went to where the trunk was lying by the mast, put it overboard and held it by one hand as if to test whether it would sink. Finding, apparently, that it would not, he put it on board again, and one of the women remonstrated with him for nearly capsizing the boat. All the occupants had to get to starboard when the trunk was put over the port side. Having made this attempt, the accused instructed the two women to proceed to the Monteville. If he had succeeded in sinking the trunk the ghastly discovery which was afterwards made might never have been effected. It was received on board about 6.30 p.m. by the quartermaster, who said the prisoner, whom he identified, requested that the trunk should be put in the hold. It was, however, put in the baggage room by direction of the officer. If the trunk had been put in the hold it was possible that the tragedy would not have been discovered at the early stage it was. The prisoner remained on board some 20 minutes, and left his victim's body in the trunk on the steamer. He landed in the same sampen at a stone wharf, and was identified as having on the following day gone to a pawnbroker in Queen's Road and pawned two loose diamonds for \$25. He then signed the name H. Jones, Room 184, Hongkong Hotel. The theory for the prosecution was that those loose stones came from a ring belonging to the deceased. On August 6th, the following day, the accused left the Colony by the *Tosa Maru*, having booked a first class passage to Shanghai under the name of Jackson. On August 7th the police were sent for on board the *Monteville*, and from information received they proceeded to the baggage room. There the corpse of a woman was found in a Saratoga trunk and removed to the mortuary where the doctor held a postmortem examination. He found a lady's belt knotted firmly round the neck, and twisted tight with the assistance of a hair brush. There was also in the box two Hongkong Hotel towels, a man's night dress and a glove. The body was in such a state of decomposition that it was impossible to say what had caused death, but the medical opinion was that death could have been caused by strangulation by the band round the neck. No other possible cause could be found for the death. The body was duly buried, and the police removed the contents of Room 184. In it they found some luggage which was identified as part of the property of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Jones. The mattress on the bed was found to be blood stained, presumably from bleeding from the mouth or nose, which the doctor would say might have been caused by strangulation. The mattress had been turned over, apparently to conceal the stains. Spots of blood were also found on the table close to the bed, and these had the appearance of finger marks. The camphor wood box was also in the room. With reference to that, the theory the Crown put forward was that the prisoner bought the box with the object of placing the body of his victim in it. Probably he found the box was not so suitable as he imagined, and selected the Saratoga trunk. A hat and suit of clothes were also found in the room, and the clothes were identified as those worn by the accused when he took the trunk on board the *Monteville*. A hat and a quantity of clothing, identified as belonging to Gertrude Dayton, were also found. As a result of these discoveries telegrams were despatched by the police, and on August 13th the prisoner was arrested at Chetoo and taken to the United States Consulate there. He was found to have on his person a quantity of jewellery including a lady's watch, also a number of Post Office Orders. Nearly all this jewellery was identified by Miss Josie Marshall, who arrived in the Colony from Manila on August 9th. This woman was an old friend of the deceased, and knew all about her belongings. The prisoner was afterwards shipped on board the U. S. cruiser *Galveston* to Manila, and as a result of extradition proceedings he was brought here under arrest. The woman, Josie Marshall, knew Gertrude Dayton and the prisoner, and she saw them together at Manila, and would speak of their leaving on July 31st. When Miss Marshall arrived here she was taken to the cemetery, and she identified the body of the deceased, which was exhumed for that purpose. She also identified all, or practically all jewellery found on the prisoner, as being the property of the deceased. The P. O. Orders to which Council referred as being found on the prisoner were payable to Mrs. Margaret Hupper, who, Miss Marshall would say, was the sister of the deceased woman, and she believed, lived in Ohio, U.S.A. Such were the details he had to unfold of this ghastly tragedy, the motive for which apparently was clear. It was perhaps a sordid action, as could be easily imagined. The unfortunate woman was strangled

to death purely for the purpose of plunder. He would not hazard a guess as to the lines of the defence. The prisoner had the advantage of the inestimable services of his learned friend, Sir Henry Berkeley who would lay before the jury everything that could possibly be said on his client's behalf, and Counsel invited jurors' close attention to the evidence as a whole, and if it appeared that the facts were as he had detailed them, then there was only one verdict it was possible to bring in. The law of most civilized countries determined that for murder there was one punishment only. Regarding that punishment, it was the duty of the jury to investigate the case as a whole, and unless some defence of a practical character was put before them; unless his learned friend in the exercise of his ingenuity created some doubt in their minds, then it was their duty to find the prisoner guilty of one of the foulest and basest murders that ever stained the annals of crime in any country.

J. H. Oxberry was the first witness. He said he was a runner employed in the Hongkong Hotel. On August 3rd he went aboard the s.s. *Eastern* from Australia via Manila. He brought four passengers ashore, one Mr. Rose and three were Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Jones. Witness identified Adetta as Mrs. Jones. When witness took the passengers to the hotel he saw the accused lock a room for Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Jones. Witness previously saw prisoner here last year. He was then on the s.s. *Taming*. The lock produced was the Hongkong Hotel launch book.

Cross-examined—Witness was speaking from memory as to the identity of the prisoner. He brought four passengers ashore on the day in question, but could only remember the names of three. He saw Jones register at the Hotel, but did not inform the manager that he had registered under a wrong name. Witness brought from 35 to 40 passengers ashore to the Hongkong Hotel a week, but he was not prepared to recognise all of them.

R. Soonderam, sworn, said he was a counter clerk employed by the Hongkong Hotel Co. On the morning the s.s. *Eastern* arrived one of the passengers entered the office and registered the names of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Jones. Witness assigned him Room 184. [The Hotel register was produced, and witness pointed out the signature of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Jones.] Witness failed to identify the prisoner as the man who had registered at the Hotel.

Cross-examined—The man who registered as W. H. Jones was not accompanied by a lady. It was a fact that witness failed to identify the prisoner, and picked out another man. A. R. Soonderam, another counter clerk employed by the Hongkong Hotel Co., said he knew the accused, whom he saw at the Hongkong Hotel on August 4th. Accused then asked him for a loan of \$10. Witness asked him his name and the room he occupied. Witness then gave him a chit to sign for the money; he compared the signature with the signature in the register and then handed over the money. It was customary to advance small loans to boarders. After receiving the money accused told witness to get him two outside coolies. He wanted them to carry a sample case to a certain firm, and would go with them. Witness did not see the sample case, but he was sure the prisoner was the man to whom he advanced the money. To the best of his knowledge the chit had not been met.

Cross-examined—Witness had never seen the person for whom he got the coolies before. He recognised the prisoner, but could not say how many persons he advanced money to at the Hotel.

May Hempstead, who resides at 52, Hollywood Road, testified to knowing Gertrude Dayton. On August 3rd she called at witness house, accompanied by a man, about ten or half past ten. She had never seen the man who accompanied her before. He was about 28 or 29 years of age and clean shaven. When Miss Dayton entered the house she said—"I feel tipsy." She introduced the man with her as Jones, but said it was not his proper name. The visitors stayed at her house for about two hours, and had nine pints of champagne, for which Gertrude Dayton gave a chit. Witness tore it up after she heard of the woman's death, as she did not wish to be mixed up in the affair. She saw the Post Office Orders which the man produced, but did not have them in her hands. The deceased was wearing some rings the night she was at witness house.

Cross-examined—Gertrude wanted to borrow money on a Post Office Order. She asked the man with her to give her the Order. Witness could not recognise the prisoner.

By the Court—When the woman arrived she said she was tipsy. Did she appear tipsy to you?—Yes.

And when they left the house after the champagne did she appear tipsy?—She appeared all right.

The Attorney-General—I have just had a medical certificate put in by Miss Leavitt stating that she is unable to attend. I require her attendance, and do not consider a certificate signed by a doctor is sufficient.

His Lordship—There is another course: take the doctor's evidence.

man and the woman enter the room about 11 o'clock. He recognised prisoner as the man. On the following day he saw the man after 11 o'clock a.m. Witness went up to the Room 184 in response to the bell, and prisoner told him to get two coolies to take a box below. Witness saw no one in the room besides prisoner. He told the coolies and they went up to the room. While in the room he had noticed the trunk produced in court. That day witness noticed that two towels were missing from the room. The place where he slept was close to Room 184.

Cross-examined—He had no conversation with the man on 3rd August, and on the 4th the only conversation he had with him was with regard to sending up the coolies. The next time he saw prisoner was on 25th Sept., when he identified him. He had never seen the man before 3rd August.

Re-examined—He identified prisoner on the 25th September from among a number of other men.

Wong Cheong, room boy at the Hongkong Hotel, said he worked with the last witness on the same flat. He remembered a man and a woman coming to Room 184 on 3rd August because he was given some dirty clothing by the woman to have washed. He entered the room and saw a man, the one who came with her at 11 o'clock. About 4 o'clock that day he was asked to make tea, and on taking it to the room saw both the man and the woman there. About a quarter to ten that night he saw the couple go up by lift, enter the room where they remained for a quarter of an hour, and then went out. He did not see them again that night. Next morning at 6 o'clock he saw the man standing outside Room 184. He was fully dressed. Witness saw him again at 8 o'clock leave the room and pass him. Prisoner made a statement to him.

The Attorney-General—submitted that the statement made by the prisoner to witness was evidence provided the Court was satisfied that the witness identified the man.

His Honour—I am not satisfied. Witness then spoke to seeing the box produced in the room on August 3rd.

Cross-examined—Most of the visitors to the hotel had Saratoga trunks like that.

What other rooms had occupants on August 3rd?—It is a long time ago. I cannot remember.

You have told us the movements of the occupants of Room 184, when they had tea and so on? Can you tell me the movements of Room 179?—No.

Let me look at your watch?—I have not got one.

I thought you had from the particularity with which you gave the times of prisoner's movements. Can you identify the man who occupied Room 184?—No, he was a man of about the height of prisoner.

Li Sing Hing, baggage clerk at the Hongkong Hotel, deposed to carrying certain baggage taken up to Room 184, and produced his book giving details of the baggage. All the articles except the camphorwood box he recognised.

Cross-examined—He was unable to identify the accused as the man who registered as W. H. Jones.

Chan Leung, house coolie in the Hongkong Hotel, spoke to having taken luggage to Room 184 on August 3rd. He identified the articles produced. The camphorwood box was not taken up till next day. He took the trunk from Room 184 to the lift where the boarder took it in charge.

Cross-examined—He was taken to the Police Station on 25th September but failed to identify the prisoner. He was able to identify him better now. He was constantly taking boxes and trunks, like those.

Yip Sai, house coolie at the Hongkong Hotel, who assisted the previous witness to carry the luggage, gave corroborative evidence.

Lai Lok, hall porter at the Hongkong Hotel, who gave instructions on August 4th to two coolies to carry a box for a visitor from the hotel to Butterfield and Swire's, said he saw the boarder leave with the coolies.

Can you identify the man?—Slightly.

Is he in court?—Yes.

Where?—Prisoner.

What do you mean by slightly?—He was there for about a week and I only saw him once. Then the police came and made inquiries.

What do you mean by slightly?—I only saw him once.

Are you sure this is the man?—I only saw him once but he talked to me and I think I remember him.

Lo Yan, coolie, said that on 4th August he was engaged by a clerk in the Hongkong Hotel to carry, with another coolie, a box from there to the office of Butterfield and Swire. A European accompanied them. The box he carried was something like that produced. The European was the prisoner. He paid them 20 cents each. Witness identified prisoner at the goal on September 5th.

Cross-examined—He was often asked to carry luggage to and from the Hongkong Hotel. If the people from the hotel were not able to carry the luggage themselves they asked him.

Could you identify people for whom you carried luggage like this six weeks afterwards?—Sometimes.

After Miss Chan Tei was called. He said he was a street coolie, and remembered being at Blake Pier on August 4th. A European, who was there in a ricksha, asked witness to get two coolies for him, and he and his foki followed the European to Butterfield and Swire's. There they got a box which was lying at the foot of the staircase. They carried it to the bamboo wharf and put it on a sampen. The European followed them. The box in court was the one they carried. Witness did not know the European before and could not identify him.

H. W. Kent, shipping clerk in Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's, testified to being in his office on Sunday August 4th. About ten that morning a man called at the office and said he wanted to send a box to Hoihow.

Sir Henry Berkeley objected to conversation going in as evidence.

Witness, proceeding, said he was not in a position to identify the man who called with the box. This man had a conversation with witness and then went away, returning an hour afterwards. They had a further conversation. The man did not remain more than five minutes on his second visit, and when he left the box was still there. Witness issued the ordinary parcel receipt for the box, and when he returned to the office on the following morning the box was not there. A Chinese shipping clerk handed him the parcel receipt on Monday morning.

Sir Henry Berkeley objected to this evidence.

The Attorney-General—We have evidence to prove the fact that the prisoner gaged certain coolies to carry the box to Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's, and I propose to get in evidence what took place there. I submit that what took place between a certain individual—whether he can identify the prisoner or not—and the prisoner, is evidence.

His Lordship—I take it that I should tell the jury, after considering the whole of the evidence, that if they come to the conclusion that it is probable the man who went there was the prisoner, they can do so.

Sir Henry Berkeley—In the meantime, unless the witness can identify the prisoner as the man with whom he had the conversation, it is not evidence.

The Attorney-General—The effect of my learned friend's suggestion would be to shut out material evidence as to what took place. I have a group of witnesses who will identify the prisoner as the man who had the trunk taken to Messrs. Butterfield and Swire. I want now to get from this witness what actually took place there.

His Lordship—I take it he went to identify him?

Sir Henry Berkeley—He does not.

His Lordship—I don't think it's worth while going into that conversation.

The Attorney-General—I am only anxious to put the jury in possession of all the facts so far as we know them.

Sir Henry Berkeley—I would like your Lordship to make a formal note of my objection that a shipping receipt given to one F. Jackson, by this witness, is not receivable in evidence unless the witness can swear that the prisoner is Jackson, and the witness declares his inability to identify the prisoner with the man Jackson, to whom the note was given. I don't press my objection just now because my learned friend has been arguing to you that W. H. Jones went to Butterfield and Swire's, and the persons who took the parcel were to the prisoner being W. H. Jones, but it appears that the shipping receipt was given to a man named Jackson.

There is no evidence before the Court, and no one knew the prisoner as Jackson, consequently there is no evidence to connect W. H. Jones and Jackson.

His Lordship—That is the reason I am allowing it.

Sir Henry Berkeley—If you tell the jury that I will be quite satisfied.

The Attorney-General—If your Lordship is going to regard the point raised by my learned friend I should like to add something.

His Lordship—I have overruled his objection. Wong Kau, declared, said he was at Tedder's Wharf on August 4th, and was then called by a European, the prisoner. They went to the office of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, where they got a box the accused pointed out to them, and carried it to the bamboo wharf. The box in court was the one they carried. They put the box aboard a sampen, and prisoner went on board with it. At the jail witness picked out the prisoner at once.

Cross-examined—Witness was taken to the jail on 25th September. He had never seen the European before the day he saw him at Butterfield and Swire's.

Sir Henry Berkeley—In reply to Sir Henry Berkeley, said the box he saw had labels on it.

Lolla Leavitt said she lived at 44, Lyndhurst Terrace, and on August 3rd was living at 18, Hollywood Road. She knew the deceased slightly. On August 4th deceased called on witness at 18, Hollywood Road. There was a man with her, and witness took him to be an American. She did not know him before. The pair stayed in the house from time they had two pints of champagne. The man who accompanied deceased appeared young, and she thought was clean shaven. She could not see any resemblance between prisoner and the man who called at her house. She did not know what the person looked like who called at her house. Miss Dayton gave witness a chit for two bottles of champagne. Deceased was wearing some rings that night. She also wore a blue skirt, a blouse and a small jacket.

Cross-examined—Witness was taken to the jail and asked if she could pick out the man, but she could not.

H. Macfarlane, medical officer in charge of the Public Mortuary at Kowloon, remembered the trunk being taken to the mortuary on August 7th. It was opened in the presence of witness and Inspector Hanson, and other police officers were present. The trunk contained the body of an adult female. The legs were bent on the thighs and the thighs on the abdomen. The head could not at first be seen, as it was in the bottom of the box and hidden by the decomposition. The body was very much swollen by decomposition. A blue waist belt was firmly knotted round the neck, and a hair brush had been inserted under this and given one complete turn. Assuming the woman to be in a state of intoxication and with the band round her neck as described, it could have caused instantaneous unconsciousness and subsequently death.

On the assumption that the woman had been strangled would you expect to find blood on any part of the body?—Blood might flow from the nose, ears and mouth.

Proceeding witness said when he examined the body at the cemetery a woman named Josie Marshall was present. Self inflicted strangulation by mechanical means like a brush or a stick was very rare.

Sir Henry Berkeley—But not impossible?—Yes.

There were no marks of violence about the throat?—I didn't see any.

Isn't it the opinion of medical jurists that in the absence of external marks of violence the presumption is suicidal strangulation?—Yes.

Is it not also the presumption that a person bent on suicide takes the nearest article to hand?—Yes.

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And is it not a fact that the article round

dozens of neck was a waistband?—Yes.

And there's nothing in the appearance of the

band round the neck or the knots, inconsistent

with suicide?—No.

Is the habit of indulging in excessive drink

likely or not to cause suicidal tendencies, in

women?—I don't think it necessarily causes

them to commit suicide.

Does it not affect the nervous system?—Yes.

Do persons under the influence of drink very

frequently commit suicide?—I don't think so.

Proceeding, witness said the body was

exhumed eight days after it left the mortuary.

Josie Marshall walked right up to the body,

looked at it and came back. Witness thought

she would rather not have entered, and she

did not stay long, as she could not stand the

smell.

And you can stand the smell?—Yes, I'm

accustomed to it.

Will you swear that the box is the one out

of which the body came?—No.

The Attorney-General—On the assumption

that this was a case of suicide, some time I take

it would elapse before blood would issue from

the mouth or nostrils?—It would depend on

what violence was used.

Would it have been possible for deceased to

have put her hand out on to the table and left

bloodstains?—No, I think she would have

become unconscious immediately.

His Lordship—Would anyone knowing the

deceased before, find it easier to identify the

body after examination in consequence of the

swelling having gone down?—Yes.

Sir Henry Berkeley—Do you mean to

say that a face in that state could have been

recognised by a person anywhere?—When the

swelling goes down the features become more

noticeable.

Do you mean to say that after eight days the

body could have been recognised by the face

alone?—I think it just possible.

Only just possible?—Yes.

In other words very unlikely?—I should say

it is unlikely.

Fung Yee, licensed sampen owner, said the

prisoner engaged her sampen on August 4th.

He told her to go and wait for him at the

bamboo wharf, where two coolies carried a box

and put it aboard her boat. The box was placed

on board amidstips and accused sat in the well

of the sampen after they had started. Prisoner

put the trunk over the port side of the sampen,

holding on to it by his hand. He put it right

into the water, and it floated. Witness asked him

why he put the box in the water and he

replied—"Shut up." Afterwards he put the box

back and told witness to go alongside a steamer

with four men. When the accused put the

box overboard they were in the centre of the

harbour. Prisoner paid witness \$2 for her

work. This was not the usual fare, but part

was cash.

Cross-examined—When before the magistrate

he had not said anything about the European

having put the trunk overboard.

Why didn't you mention it then?—I was

asked to tell the truth.

You were asked to tell the truth then?—Yes

I was confused. I was frightened.

Who taught you to tell the truth afterwards?

—I remembered the truth and so I am telling

the truth.

You must be a very forgetful woman when

you say your sampen was nearly capsized

you did not remember, yet you remember the

man six weeks afterwards?—My gall is small.

The Interpreter—That is to say, She has

no courage.

Sir Henry Berkeley—We don't want any

courage. I suggest this was manufactured by

you subsequently.

You have carried many Europeans since.

Are you able to recognise them all?—No, as

soon as they pay me there is an end of it.

Chan Sam, mother-in-law of the last witness

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No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 31st inst., or they will not be recognized.

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Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

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HAMBURG.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

September, 19 h.
BANKER'S CONGRESS.

The third congress of German bankers was held in this city a fortnight ago and was well attended by members of the association from all parts of the country, the presence of representatives of the state of Hamburg, the imperial government in Berlin, the ministries of commerce and finance, and of the principal chambers of commerce lending additional importance to its deliberations. The chief subjects brought up for discussion were the hope for reform of the "Börsegesetz," the renewal of the charter of the Reichsbank, and the proposed legislation relating to cheques. The first resolution moved was directed against the present Börsen laws, the disastrous results of which were dwelt upon by the proposer in an able speech of about an hour's duration. He explained that the law by declaring all time bargains to be invalid and losses incurred by such transactions not recoverable in the courts of justice, had lowered the standard of commercial morality; cash business alone being legal, it had increased the demand for money; had scared away a large proportion of the general public who now found it more convenient to deal in foreign markets; had led to the absorption by the large financial institutions of a considerable number of smaller concerns and private bankers, thus reducing the circle of operators and the receptivity of the bourse. The stamp law requiring foreign securities to be stamped on entering the country without waiting till a sale had been effected, had tended in the same direction, buyers preferring to leave them in the hands of their friends abroad for disposal.

FINANCE IN WARTIME.

The most interesting paper of the session however was one read by one of our leading private bankers on the mobilisation of the financial resources of the nation in time of war. He fully endorsed all the previous speaker had said concerning the deplorable effects of the Börsengesetz on the bourse. When the law was passed eleven years ago war almost seemed an impossibility, but the Morocco troubles last year demonstrated clearly that serious complications might still arise at any moment. True to the old adage, that to secure peace one should be prepared for war, the military expenditure of Germany had been increased every year, until it now stood at 1100 million Marks for the current twelve months. This was in time of peace, should a war break out, the mobilisation of the army would necessitate a concomitant mobilisation of the financial resources of the country. It was calculated that in 1922 Germany would be able to put 10 million men into the field entailing an expenditure of 22 milliard Marks for a twelve months campaign; taking the present effective of three millions the cost would be seven milliards, an estimate confirmed by the computation of a French military writer with regard to his own country. Provision for this should be made in time of peace whilst moreover means should be prepared beforehand to counteract the effects of a panic in the trade and on the stock exchange which almost invariably precedes and follows a declaration of war, causing the withdrawal of foreign and home capital. Although it might still be true that "inter arma silent leges" drastic measures such as an increased issue of banknotes, forced loans &c. were no longer to be thought of, Germany must be in a position financially too to show a bold front, so that after the first shock her credit might remain unimpaired and this could only be achieved through the agency of a powerful bourse, which, it was said to confess, no longer existed owing to the Börsengesetz. The means at the disposal of the government in case of war were in the first place the war fund of 120 million Marks deposited in the Julius Thurn-in-Spandau after the war in 1870; then increased taxation and a reduction in unnecessary expenditure such as the erection of public buildings &c. requisitions of stores, horses, ships &c. as provided by law and last but not least loans through the medium of the Reichsbank or by public subscription. The Reichsbank it is to be feared would find herself in a most difficult position having to assume the functions of "bankers to the state at a time when she could have to meet the increased demand of other banks and the general public, although to some extent the strain would be lessened by the influx of money withdrawn from other establishments. A plan for the organisation of loan and deposit banks for the purpose of relieving her of part of the work, should therefore be prepared in time of peace in order that they may commence operations without delay on the outbreak of war. Internal loan might be raised in the form of treasury bills at long or short dates, according to the state of the market; but forced loan only in the shape of promissory notes for stores purchased or work done.

THE CASE OF JAPAN.

Japan during the recent war effected savings in her internal administration to the extent of 125 million yen; she raised 212 millions by additional taxation and 1134 millions by loans, 440 internal and 694 external, the total cost of the campaign amounting to 1932 million yen; Russia relied chiefly on loans of which 634 million Roubles were placed abroad and 575 at home. According to the carefully preserved records of the British government the six wars from 1688 to 1785 cost the nation £311,741,470, and the Napoleonic campaigns £831,446,449, stupendous sums considering the sparsity of the population and the greater value of money at the time; one third was supplied by additional taxation and two thirds were raised by loans. Germany would probably be obliged to find the means in the country itself, for the development of the Berlin bourse, which during the twenty-five years following immediately on the French

war had attained a position of international importance, hardly second to that of London and Paris had since been arrested by the Börsengesetz and no longer possessed the necessary organisation nor the power to lend material assistance in floating foreign loans. If when the Russo-Japanese war broke out the shock was felt more severely on the German stock-exchanges than elsewhere, what must one expect in case of a war in which the country itself was engaged? Only a strong bourse aided by a powerful coulis and numerous banking firms of greater or lesser importance with a widespread clientele at home and abroad could insure the successful issue of a foreign loan, not a few large financial institutions by themselves. The French loan after the conclusion of peace in 1871 was taken up, not by the public, but by bankers and speculators and it was not until seven or eight years later that it gradually passed into the hands of the public. It might be mentioned in passing that the grainmarket too had lost its elasticity by the suppression of time bargains and that this would be sorely felt when in time of war large quantities of cereals would have to be imported.

RADICAL RECOMMENDATIONS.

Merchants and manufacturers, he thought, should endeavour to hold reserves, easily convertible in case of need. The unparalleled development of the trade of the country during the last thirty years had led to the greater part of earnings and savings being placed in industrial and commercial enterprises while the remainder had been invested in mortgages and in state and corporation loans, none of which were easily turned into ready money in critical times more especially as the sums raised by towns had been looked up in the erection of public buildings and sanitary and other works. Saving banks were in the habit of placing their capital on mortgage whence it could not be withdrawn at a moment's notice. He suggested that they should in future invest a portion of it at least in treasury bonds at long dates, to be issued for the purpose, which in cases of emergency might be discounted like bills of exchange, a much simpler proceeding than that of obtaining advances by the hypothecation of mortgage deeds. So much of the capital of the country being locked up in the several ways indicated constituted a serious danger when the exigencies of war called for ready money. It was evident therefore that Germany did not possess sufficient financial resources in time of war and that the bourse owing to the concentration of business in a limited number of hands was not in the same position to afford substantial aid as were those of England, France and the United States where numerous wealthy firms of bankers and brokers kept the capital rolling.

FOREIGN INVESTMENTS.

It was highly desirable with a view to strengthening the nation's reserves that investments in foreign securities should be made on a more extensive scale than hitherto, as they afforded the means of drawing money from abroad when needed; but the government must assist the bourse with respect to such investments by keeping it informed as to passing events, political and financial circles should be in constant touch with each other. This being the case in London stock exchange there had experienced less violent fluctuations during the Russo-Japanese war and the losses incurred had been less heavy than in this country.

At present foreign securities and foreign bills of exchange were chiefly held by government institutions and by large banking and commercial firms but there was no reason why the general public should not place part of their savings abroad or well, only it would have to be done judiciously, confining investments to such securities as are easily disposed of anywhere. The possession of large amounts of foreign stock may even serve to avert war; it will be remembered that Great Britain replied to President Cleveland's provocative message about Venezuela by throwing enormous amounts of American securities on the market, which did not fail to have a calming effect on the other side of the Atlantic.

MORE PAPER MONEY.

An extension of the system of payment by cheque or by bank transfers would, by supplementing and in some measure taking the place of the ready money in circulation, strengthen the position of the state in the event of war, for the money itself would accumulate in fewer hands and be therefore more easily available when required. Increased deposits in the Reichsbank would permit of a greater amount of notes being issued and it was therefore generally agreed that on the outbreak of war the gold stored in the Julius Thurn-in-Spandau ought to be handed over to that institution as a basis for an increased issue of banknotes. The object of holding so large an amount of gold as the so-called war-fund was of course to have ready money at hand in case of sudden emergency but reserves of gold kept in foreign countries would have answered as well, and it seemed doubtful under the altered circumstances of modern times whether it was wise to allow the M. 120,000,000 to lie idle for the last thirty-five years, for if placed abroad, even at the moderate rate of interest of 3 per cent, capital with compound interest would at present amount to M. 350,000,000.

THE HOUSE MIGHTY AS THE SWORD.

Financial strength did not in the first instance ensure success in war which depended on the training and spirit of the army and ability of its leaders, but it was of the utmost importance that the movements of the forces should not be hampered by financial considerations. It therefore was the bounden duty of their association to point to the government again and again the inadequate financial organisation of the country and to convince them and the people generally that the bourse was an important factor in the defense of the state that it should be national in its spirit but international in its relations. A powerful bourse would ever prove a powerful ally to the army, but a weak bourse would not only be unable to afford it any assistance, but would present an unprotected

flank to the enemy. At no time has financial strength played so prominent a part in politics: to it was due the rapid growth of the political influence of France, her alliance with Russia and to a great extent the cordial relations with Great Britain. At the conference of Algeiras Russia was won over to her side by the prospect of a new loan, and Italy had every reason to assume a friendly attitude being on the point of converting her rents. The success of France was there on that occasion due more to her financial power than to her diplomacy. How largely the financial question entered into the negotiations for peace at Portsmouth would be remembered by all. Germany required to be financially strong in order to bear the steady increase in her military expenditure, to enable her army to act boldly on the offensive in the event of war and to save the country from a total collapse in case of defeat. As military service tended to educate the masses by teaching them discipline, order, cleanliness, habits which later on when returned to civil life stood them in good stead, so sound financial policy calculated to ensure the means for a possible war would teach them to assist in the economic development of the country. Germany had prospered during the last twenty years to an extent that permitted her to look with equanimity on the possibility of war and there could be no doubt of her ability to raise not only the seven milliards of Marks necessary for the first year's campaign, as stated in the beginning, but to continue the struggle for several years more: what she wanted however was a thorough and efficient organisation of her resources so as to make her financially strong at every point along the line.

The speaker ended amidst general applause.

CHINA AND THE GOLD STANDARD.

The Globe says:—It was denied a few days ago that China had determined to adopt the gold standard, but it would not be surprising if one of these days China did actually take a step which would probably be attended with great ultimate advantage. For the time being the trading classes may be expected to fight a change of this character tooth and nail, their argument being that if the Chinese exchange is fixed the exporters of silverware countries will be unfairly benefited. Mr. A. M. Lindsay, C.I.E., a well-known authority on Indian currency, long ago pointed out the fallacy of this contention. He laid down that the proper function of money is to act as a medium of payment, and as a standard for deferred payments, both in internal and foreign transactions, and that its work in connection with forcing exchanges cannot be properly performed unless foreign exchange is steady. It is not the duty of money to stimulate exports, and as there are two parties to each payment, and money is merely an intermediary, it is obvious that what one gains in this way another must lose. A falling exchange does sometimes impart an unhealthy stimulus to exports—unhealthy because prices rise as silver falls—but the effect is only temporary. Japan, with a sum of £38,000,000 in hand in gold, was favourably circumstanced, it is true, with reference to the establishment of a gold standard, and the task of replacing silver by gold currency has for China many extraordinary difficulties; but the time must eventually arise at which the example of Japan will be followed.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPT.

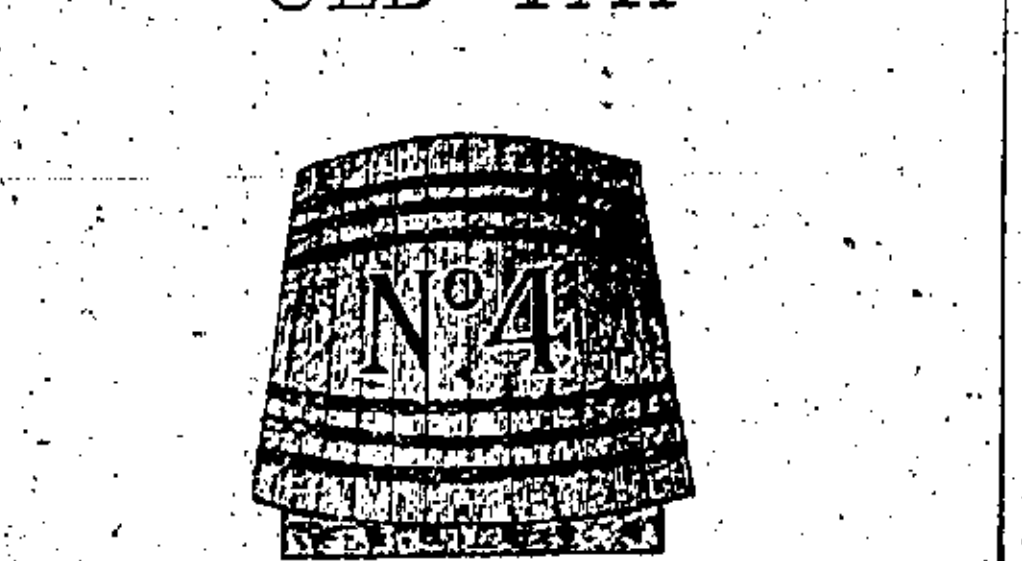
INFORMATION has been received from the Military Authorities that FIELD FILING will be carried out as under:—On the slope of Beacon Hill in a North-Westerly direction, between 8 A.M. and 1 P.M. on the 19th and 25th instant.
From Custom's Pass in a Westerly direction towards Kau-ling Peak on the 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th and 25th instant.

F. H. MAY,
Colonial Secretary.
Hongkong, 19th October, 1907. 1687

WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.

TENDERS will be received at the Head Quarter Office until 12 o'clock Noon, on TUESDAY, the 12th of November, 1907, for the supply of GENERAL SUPPLIES, "A" (except Milk) including Indian food-stuffs. For the period from 18th November, 1907 to 31st March, 1908.
Forms of Tender and any Particulars can be obtained on application to this Office, personally or by letter, addressed to the Officer Commanding Army Service Corps, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.
The Tenders must be properly filled up, signed and dated and no tender will be noticed unless delivered upon the proper form at the Head Quarter Office by 12 o'clock Noon on the above date, in a closed envelope marked "Tender" on the outside.
The right to reject any or all Tenders is reserved.
Head Quarter Office,
Hongkong, 19th October, 1907. 1688

THORNE'S OLD VAT



THIS VAT WAS STARTED BY THE LATE ROBERT THORNE OF GREENOCK AND HAS BEEN SOLD SINCE 1831

SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONG KONG, CHINA & MANILLA.

A. S. WATSON & Co., LTD.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

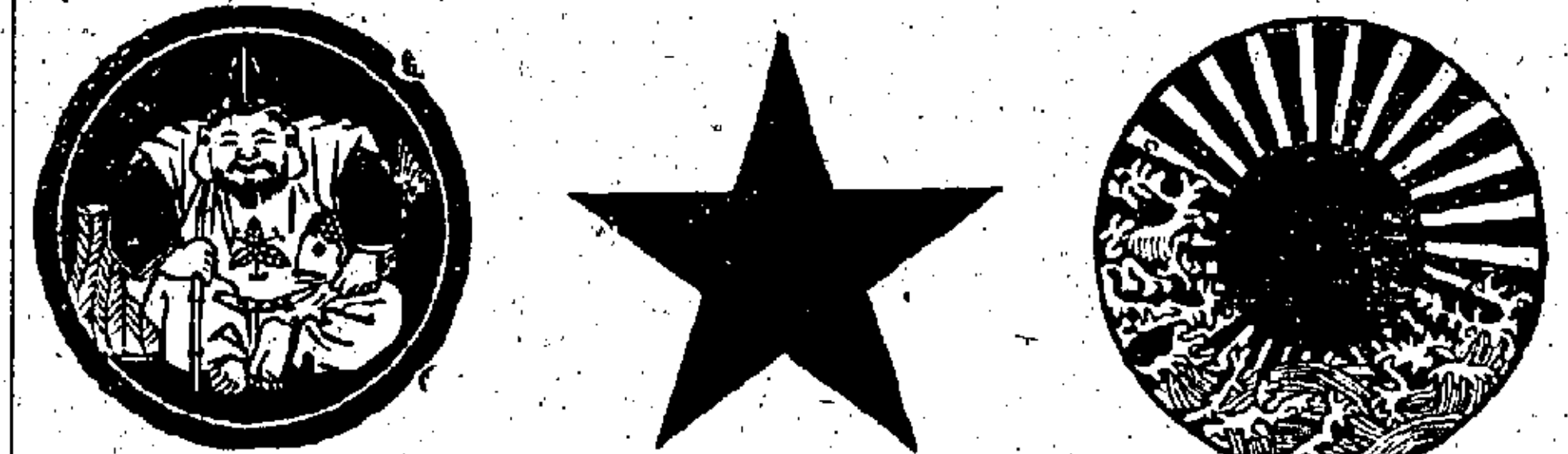
THE Fast and Splendid Steamer of The COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE DES INDES ET DE L'EXTREME ORIENT will make the following Excursion Trip to and from Macao via:—

TUESDAY, 22nd October. Leave Hongkong Leave Macao.
"CHARLES HARDOUN" 8 A.M. 2 P.M.
Return tickets are available by the Company's steamers on any day during the excursion.
Meals and refreshments supplied on board.

The Steamers will be berthed at the Company's Wharves, both here and at Macao.
Passages can be booked at the Office of the Underigned or on board.
For Further Particulars, please apply to—BARRETTO & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 17th October, 1907. 1492-1675

JAPANESE BEER.



"YEBISU" "SAPPORO" "ASAHI"

AND A NEW BRAND OF SPECIAL LIGHT BEER
"PEACE"

IDEAL AND WHOLESOME.

Each Brand has obtained the highest AWARD at International Exhibitions
The Largest demand in the whole of Japan. Quality speaks for itself.
PRICE EXCEEDINGLY MODERATE.

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,
SOLE AGENTS.

Hongkong, 12th August, 1907. 1329

Exshaw's Brandies.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

PRODUCE OF FRANCE
JOHN EXSHAW
N°1 BRANDY
All my labels are signed
John Exshaw

Messrs. John Exshaw & Co. have
to announce that in order to protect
the public against imitations of their
well-known No. 1 Brandy they have
adopted the label herewith shown.

From October 1st, 1907, all Shipments of
JOHN EXSHAW No. 1. BRANDY
will bear this label—

PRODUCE OF FRANCE
JOHN EXSHAW
N°1 BRANDY
All my labels are signed
John Exshaw

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL
PILLS
ON SALE.
BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, January to June 1907. With Index. Price \$7.50.
On sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.
Hongkong, 26th July 1907.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
ATHOLL, British str., 3,051, Kemp, 21st Oct.—
Singapore 10th Oct. General—Doddwell & Co.
DEUCALION, British str., 4,376, M. H. F. Jack-
son, 21st October—Amey 20th October, General—
Butterfield & Swire.
EMPIRE, British str., 2,843, P. T. Helms, 21st
October—Kobe 16th October, General—
Gibb, Livingston & Co.
HAILAN, French str., 377, Andersen, 21st Oct.—
Hohow 20th Oct. General—A. R. Marly.
HANOI, French str., 739, Merles, 21st October—
Haiphong 16th, and Hohow 20th Oct.,
General—A. R. Marly.
HONG DR, British str., 2,006, Home, 21st
October—Singapore 15th October, General—
Chinese.
KOREA, American str., 5,651, S. Sundberg, 21st
Oct.—San Francisco 24th Sept., Mails and
General—P. M. & S. Co.
MICHAEL JENSEN, German str., 951, H. Ben-
dixen, 21st October—Hohow 20th October,
General—Jensen & Co.
ONBANG, British str., 1,757, R. Cox, 21st Oct.
Moji 15th Oct., Can—Jardine, Matheson &
Co.
PAULSEN, British str., 2,350, Sannard, 20th
October—Tientsin 14th October, Ballast—
Meyer & Co.
RUH, British str., 1,611, R. W. Almond, 21st
October—Manila 18th October, General—
Shewan, Tomes & Co.

CLEARANCES.
At the Harbour Master's Office.
21st October.
Bentham, British str., for Nagasaki.
Fukuro Maru, Japanese str., for Moji.
Hatchara, British str., for Swatow.
Held, Norwegian str., for Bangkok.
Hupel, British str., for K. C. Wan.
Rajabari, German str., for Swatow.

DEPARTURES.
19th October.
FLORA, British cruiser, for Shanghai.
21st October.
BEDFORD, British cruiser, for Mrs. Bay.
CHINKING, British str., for Canton.
CLIO, British cruiser, for Mrs. Bay.
HUGHSON, British str., for Canton.
Kew, British cruiser, for Mrs. Bay.
MONKOUR, British cruiser, for Mrs. Bay.
ORWELL, British str., for Manila.

SHIPPING REPORTS.
The British str. *Despatch* reports: Light
winds and fine clear weather.
The British str. *Onward* reports: Light winds
and fine weather, during the passage.
The British str. *Empire* reports: Left Kobe
on 19th Oct., moderate to strong E. N. E. winds,
presented with rough confused sea to Hsinshan
Go, thence to arrival light winds and calm sea.

VESSLS IN DOCK.
October 21st.
At the Docks—
Kowloon Docks—*Delhi*, *Manila*, H.M.S.
Havel, *Singam*, *Progre*, *Progre*,
COSMOGRAPHY Docks—*Tosa Maru*.

VESSLS ON THE BERTH

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.
FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship
"HAICHING,"
Capt. A. E. Hodgins, will be despatched for the
above Ports TO-DAY, the 22nd October,
at 9 A.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS, LAURIE & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 19th October, 1907. 1692

**EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.**
FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
(Calling at Port Darwin, and QUEEN-
SLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo
to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND,
TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship
"EMPIRE,"
Captain Helms, will be despatched as above on
SATURDAY, the 26th Oct., at Noon.
This well-known Steamer is specially fitted
for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Cham-
ber which ensures the supply of Fresh Pro-
visions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.
This Steamer is installed throughout with
the Electric Light.
A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon
are carried.
N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of
passengers the Steamer of the Company have
electric fans fitted in staterooms.
For Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1907. 1595

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE
AND MOJI.

THE Steamship
"JAPAN,"
Captain J. G. Olfert, will be despatched for
the above Ports on SATURDAY, the
26th inst., at Noon.
This Steamer has superior accommodation
for passengers and is installed throughout with
Electric Light and carries a duly certified
doctor.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 19th October, 1907. 1638

FOR VLADIVOSTOK.
THE Steamship
"GULF OF VENICE,"
will be despatched for VLADIVOSTOK
(via SHANGHAI) on SATURDAY, the
26th October.
For Freight and further particulars, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 19th October, 1907. 1648

**THE AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL
LINE.**
FOR NEW YORK.
(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast.)

THE Steamship
"HEADLEY,"
despatched for the above Ports on
WEDNESDAY, the 26th October.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
HOLD KARBURG & Co.,
Agents.
October, 1907. 1512

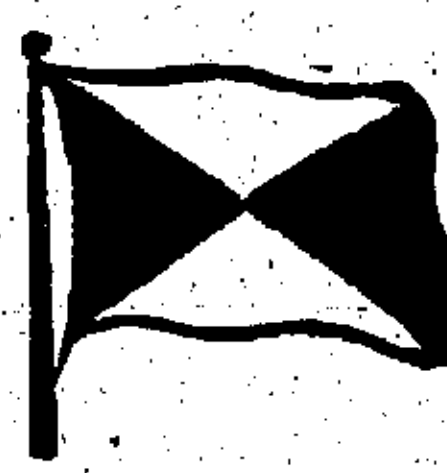
VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked
"k." nearest Hongkong "h." midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m." and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAMES	FLAG & REG.	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON &c. via USUAL PORTS OF CALL...	DELHI	Brit. str.	—	J. D. Andrews, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 2nd Nov., at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP	MANILA	Brit. str.	—	F. D. Andrews, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 23rd inst.
MARSEILLES, &c. via PORTS OF CALL...	YABBA	Front str.	—	Seller	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 29th inst., at 1 P.M.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE & COPENHAGEN	INDIAN	Dan. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & Co.	On 30th inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	ROSENSTAUEN	Ger. str.	k.w.	Jager	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 11th December.
HAVRE & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	SILHIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Bahle	MELCHERS & Co.	To-morrow at Noon.
GENOA, ALGERIA, GIBRALTAR &c.	KLEIST	Ger. str.	—	Rad. Meyer	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 24th inst.
DUNKERK, FREMEN & HAMBURG &c.	SUEVIA	Ans. str.	k.w.	Solmer	MELCHERS & Co.	About 28th inst., P.M.
TRIESTE, &c. via SINGAPORE, &c.	PERSIA	Ans. str.	—	P. Craglietto	SANDER, WIDBER & Co.	About 28th inst.
NEW YORK via PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	HEADLEY	Am. str.	—	—	ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.	On 2nd November.
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	OKAN MONARCH	Am. str.	—	—	SHAWAN, TOMES & Co.	On 24th inst., at 4 P.M.
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	EMPEROR OF INDIA	Brit. str.	2 m.	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 6th Nov., at Noon.
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	MONTEAGLE	Brit. str.	1 m.	D. Baird	DODWELL & Co., Ltd.	On 25th inst.
VICTORIA (B.C.) & TACOMA via JAPAN	KUMERIC	Am. str.	—	—	TOTO KISEN KAISHA	End of November.
CALLAO and IQUIQUE via JAPAN PORTS, &c.	KATHERINE PARK	Brit. str.	—	L. Dawson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 31st inst., at 4 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	TAIYUAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	Holms	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.	On 26th inst., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via PORT DARWIN &c.	EMPIRE	Brit. str.	—	W. von Senden	MELCHERS & Co.	On 7th Nov., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	PRINCE WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	—	—	DODWELL & Co., Ltd.	On 24th inst.
VLADIVOSTOK via SHANGHAI	GULF OF VENICE	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 25th Nov., at 4 P.M.
Kobe	KOWLOON	Brit. str.	1 m.	C. Lindbergh	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 28th inst.
NAGASAKI & VLADIVOSTOK	TAIYUAN	Brit. str.	k.w.	Jurjarsen	JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	Quick despatch.
JAPAN	CHIFENG	Brit. str.	—	F. Mooney	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Ltd.	To-day, at 4 P.M.
TIENTSIN via SWATOW & CHEFOO	CHIFENG	Brit. str.	—	E. Forsyth	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 24th inst., at 4 P.M.
TIENTSIN	CHIFENG	Brit. str.	1 m.	Kennie	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 26th inst., at 4 P.M.
CHEFOO & NEWCHANG	NANCHANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	J. G. Olfert	DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.	On 26th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, & MOJI	JAPAN	Brit. str.	—	W. P. Baker	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Ltd.	On 26th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KWONGSANG	Brit. str.	—	E. G. Andrews	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 27th inst.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	PALERMO	Brit. str.	—	Charbonnel	MELCHERS & Co.	On 28th inst.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	PRINCE	Front str.	—	C. Binner	MELCHERS & Co.	About 24th inst.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	PRINCE	Ger. str.	—	—	P. & O. S. N. Co.	End of October.
SHANGHAI	CANTON	Swed. str.	—	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	About 1st November.
SHANGHAI	DEVANHA	Brit. str.	—	T. H. Hild, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 2nd November.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SILHIA	Brit. str.	k.w.	Bahle	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 10th November.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SYRIA	Brit. str.	—	D. C. Gregor, R.N.R.	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 20th November.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	DORMUND	Ger. str.	k.w.	—	MELCHERS & Co.	Middle of November.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SIAM	Dan. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSHUN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 9 A.M.
FOCHOW via SWATOW & AMOY	FRITZ	Nor. str.	—	O. Anderson	OSAKA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 27th inst., at 9 A.M.
TAMSAI via SWATOW & AMOY	DAIJIN MARU	Jap. str.	—	I. Sakurai	DOUGLAS LAURIE & Co.	To-day, at 9 A.M.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	CHINKIANG	Brit. str.	2 h.	A. E. Hodgins	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 25th inst., at 4 P.M.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	CHINKIANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	Robertson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 26th inst., at 4 P.M.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	CHINKIANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 28th inst., at 4 P.M.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	CHINKIANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 5th Nov., at 4 P.M.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	CHINKIANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 4 P.M.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	CHINKIANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 25th inst., at 4 P.M.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	CHINKIANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 26th inst.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	CHINKIANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 1st Nov., at 4 P.M.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	CHINKIANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 2nd November.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	CHINKIANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 3rd inst., at 4 P.M.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	CHINKIANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	Beginning of November.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	CHINKIANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 24th inst., at Noon.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	CHINKIANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 26th inst., at 3 P.M.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	CHINKIANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	Quick despatch.



HONGKONG-MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between
Hongkong and Manila. Saloon amidships. Electric Light. Perfect
Cuisine. SURGEON and STEWARDESSE carried. All the most up-to-
date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA

STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	TONS	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE
RUBI	2540	R. W. Almond	Manila	On 28th October.
ZAFIRO	2540	A. Fraser	Manila	On 2nd November.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 21st October, 1907. 15



HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ

CANAL.

(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT THE MALABAR COAST.)

S.S. "OCEAN MONARCH" ... On 2nd November.

For freight and further information apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS.

Hongkong, 14th September, 1907. 16

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMSHIP	TO SAIL
* TIENTSIN via SWATOW & CHEFOO	"CHIFENG"	Tuesday, 22nd Oct., 4 P.M.
* SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KUMSANG"	Thursday, 24th Oct., Noon.
* MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Friday, 25th Oct., 4 P.M.
* SAMARANG & SOERABAYA	"ONSANG"	Saturday, 26th Oct., 3 P.M.
* SHANGHAI	"KWONGSANG"	Saturday, 26th Oct., 4 P.M.
* MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Friday, 1st Nov., 4 P.M.

REDUCED FARES TO STRAITS AND CALCUTTA.

Hongkong to Singapore 1st Class, Single \$ 65. Return \$100.

Penang " 85. " 120.

Calcutta " 165. " 250.

* These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers and are fitted
throughout with Electric Light.
† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang and Yangtze Ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
GENERAL MANAGERS. 18

EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.

COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, BANGKOK & SHANGHAI.

RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.

ST. PETERSBURG & VLADIVOSTOK.

SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.

GOTHENBURG.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE and	"INDIEN"	On 26th October.
COPENHAGEN	"CANTON"	End of October.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and	"SIAM"	Middle of November.
Kobe	"MELOCHERS & Co."	
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and Kobe		

For Freight or Passage, apply to

Hongkong, 18th October, 1907.

AGENTS.

9

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.
PASSENGER SERVICE.

BY the new steamers, "REHANIA," "HABSBURG" and "HOHENSTAUEN" These
steamers offer to the public the highest comfort yet attained in ocean travelling. They
have very large cabins, provided with ONLY LOWER BERTHS. The cabins are
amidship and fitted with fans. Laundry on Board. Doctor and Stewardess carried.
These steamers call at PLYMOUTH homeward, at SOUTHAMPTON outward and at
NAPLES in both directions.

In addition to these boats, the steamers "SCANDIA" and "SILESIA" carry first-class passengers.
Return tickets issued at reduced rates available for two years. Through tickets to be
had to New York via Naples, Southampton or Hamburg.

OUTWARD.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA.

SILESIA ... 2nd November

SCANDIA ... 2nd December

HOMEWARD.

FOR THE STRAITS, COLOMBO, ADEN,

SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES,

PLYMOUTH, HAVRE, & HAMBURG

* HOHENSTAUEN 20th October

SILESIA ... 11th December

FREIGHT SERVICE.

NEXT SAILINGS OUTWARD.

SILESIA	FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	2nd Nov.
DORMUND	FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	20th Nov.
SCANDIA	FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	2nd Dec.
C. FRED. LAEISZ	FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	14th Dec.

NEXT SAILINGS HOMEWARD.

TAKEING CARGO at through rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN,
LONDON, OREBRO, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRINITY, GENOA, PORTS in the
LEVANT, BLACK SEA and BALTIC PORTS, NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS,
Also via Aden or Port Said by the "ARABIC PERSIAN SERVICE" to Arabian and
Persian Gulf Ports.

SUEVIA ... 24th Oct.
* HOHENSTAUEN HAVRE & HAMBURG ... 11th Dec.
* SILESIA ... 11th Dec.

* Special attention of intending Passengers is drawn to the splendid accommodation of this
Steamer. Saloon and cabins amidship. Lighted throughout by electricity. Duly qualified
Doctor and stewardess carried. Laundry on board.

COAST SERVICE.

KOWLOON ... FOR NAGASAKI & VLADIVOSTOK ... 28th October

Freight and Passengers. 12

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONNECTING AT TACOMA WITH

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamers	Tons.	Captain.	Sailing Date.
* KUMERIC	6,232	D. Baird	On 26th October.
SHAWMUT	9,606	E. V. Roberts	On 6th November.

† Cargo only.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND
CUISINE. ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESSE.

The twin-tower s.s. "SHAWMUT" and "TREMONT" are fitted with very Superior
Accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures
readiness at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam laundry. Cargo carrier
in cold storage.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES & CANADA.

For further information apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

GENERAL AGENTS.

Hongkong, 4th October, 1907.

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVI-
GATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR
FIUME AND TRIESTE (DIRECT).
Calling at SINGAPORE, PENANG,
CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, ADEN,
SUZ, and PORT SAID.

Taking Cargo at through rates to the BRAZIL,
RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, VENICE
and ADRIATIC PORTS.

THE Company's Steamship

"PERSIA"

Capt. P. Craglietto, will be despatched as
above on or about SATUR

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON and ANTWERP	MANILA	About 23rd Oct.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	DEVANHA	About 27th Oct.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	DEVANHA	About 1st Nov.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	DELHI	Noon, 2nd Nov.	See Special of Call.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	SYRIA	About 10th Nov.	Freight and Passage.

For further Particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent
Hongkong, 21st October, 1907.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA	"TAMING"	On 22nd Oct., 4 P.M.
TIENTSIN	"HUGHOW"	On 24th Oct., 4 P.M.
SWATOW and SHANGHAI	"CHINKIANG"	On 25th Oct., 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIENS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"TAIYUAN"	On 26th Oct., 4 P.M.
SWATOW and SHANGHAI	"NINGPO"	On 26th Oct., 4 P.M.
SWATOW and SHANGHAI	"SHAOHSING"	On 28th Oct., 4 P.M.
CEBU and ILOILO	"SUNGKIANG"	On 30th Oct., 4 P.M.
CHEFOO and NEWCHWANG	"NANCHANG"	On 31st Oct., 4 P.M.
SWATOW and SHANGHAI	"YOHOW"	On 5th Nov., 4 P.M.
SWATOW and SHANGHAI	"KIUKIANG"	On 8th Nov., 4 P.M.
KOBE	"TSINAN"	On 25th Nov., 4 P.M.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table. A daily qualified surgeon is carried.
Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.
Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates or all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.
REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Hongkong, 22nd October, 1907.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. BREMEN. IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP & BREMEN	"KLEIST"	Wedday, 23rd Oct., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ LUDWIG"	About Tuesday, 29th October.
MANILA, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR"	Thursday, 7th Nov., at Noon.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO"	Beginning of November.

For further Particulars, apply to
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELOHERS & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.
Hongkong, 22nd October, 1907.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN
HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS
AND FORMOSA.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	THE CO.'S S.S.	LEAVING
TAMSAI VIA SWATOW { "DAIJIN MARU" } AND AMOY	Capt. I. SAKURAI	SUNDAY 27th Oct., at 9 A.M.
FOOCHOW VIA SWATOW { "FRITHIOF" } AND AMOY	Capt. O. ANDERSON	WEDDAY, 23rd Oct., at 9 A.M.

* These Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with electric light. First-class Saloon Amidships. Unrivalled Table.
Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.
For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.
Hongkong, 21st October, 1907. T. ARIMA, Manager.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

LUXURY—SPEED—PUNCTUALITY.

THE ONLY LINE THAT MAINTAINS A REGULAR SCHEDULE SERVICE OF UNDER 11 days Across the Pacific is the "EMPERESS LINE." Saving 5 to 10 days' Ocean Travel.
11 DAYS YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER.
18 DAYS HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

R.M.S.	Tons	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"EMPERESS OF INDIA"	6,000	THURSDAY, 24th Oct.	11th Nov.
"MONTEAGLE"	6,168	WEDNESDAY, 6th Nov.	30th Nov.
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	6,300	THURSDAY, 21st Nov.	9th Dec.
"EMPERESS OF CHINA"	6,000	THURSDAY, 19th Dec.	6th Jan.
"EMPERESS OF INDIA"	6,000	THURSDAY, 16th Jan.	3rd Feb.

"EMPERESS" Steamers will depart from HONGKONG at 4 P.M.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA and VICTORIA, B.C. Connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at QUEBEC with the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY "EMPERESS" Steamships, 14,500 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 22 days from YOKOHAMA and 29 days from HONGKONG.
Hongkong to London, 1st Class via St. Lawrence River Lines or New York 271.10
Intermediate on Steamers 240. " 242.
and 1st-Class Railways " " "

First Class rates include cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent.
B.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carry Intermediate passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.
Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.
SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.
For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to
D. W. ORADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China,
Corner Pedder Street and Praya opposite Blaise Pier.

SABANG BAY COALING STATION. POELOE WEH, NORTH SUMATRA.

CABLE ADDRESS:—"HARGOAL" SABANG OR AMSTERDAM.
General Agent—G. A. WITT, London, E.C.
Coaling Agents—HALL BLYTH & Co., London, E.C.
Favourably situated at the entrance to the Straits of Malacca for all steamers from and to the Straits, China, Japan, India, Europe, United States, South Africa, etc.
BEST WELSH, JAPANESE, OMBILIN, AND BENGAL COAL.
No harbour dues, no pilotage charged and quick despatch given DAY AND NIGHT.
FRESH WATER and ICE, SHIP'S STORES and PROVISIONS at Moderate Prices.
FLOATING DOCK available for Steamers up to 3,000 tons displacement and workshop fitted for any ordinary repairs.
For further particulars apply to the Agents at Hongkong.
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
YORK BUILDINGS.
Hongkong, 1st December, 1906.

PASSENGER SEASON 1908.

IN 25 DAYS TO ITALY BY THE MAGNIFICENT N.D.L. LINERS:

Tons Reg.		
"BUELOW"	8,000	ON MARCH 11TH.
Capt. FORMES.		
"PRINZ LUDWIG"	9,630	ON MARCH 25TH.
Capt. VON BINZER.		
"PRINZESS ALICE"	10,911	ON APRIL 8TH.
Capt. POLACK.		

CALLING AT NAPLES, GENOA, GIBRALTAR AND SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS.

Early booking recommended.

For Particulars, apply to—

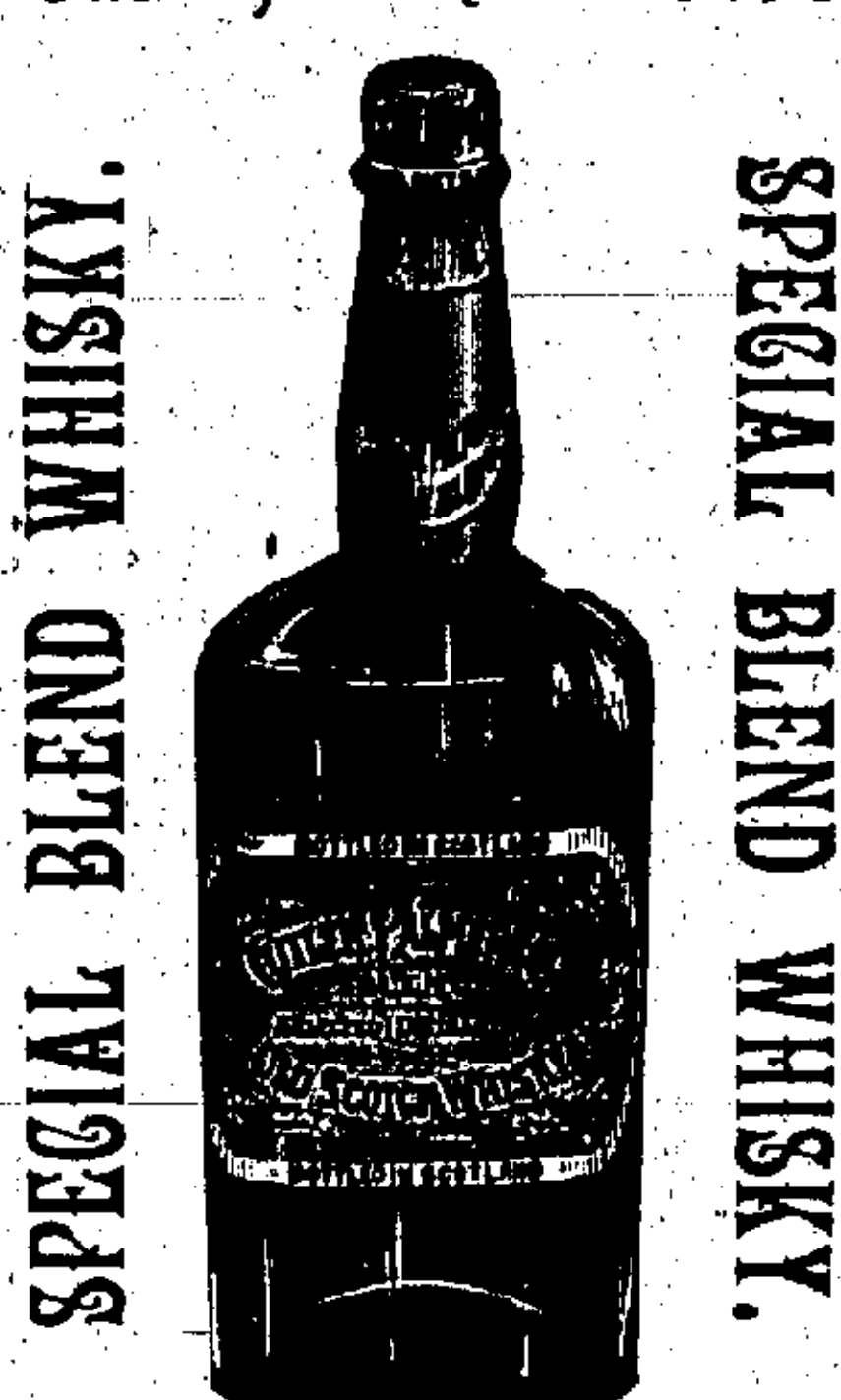
MELOHERS & CO.,
General Agents. 1365

A Good Appetite
comes only by having a perfect acting liver and good digestion—both can easily be obtained by using

Beecham's Pills.

They are a reliable remedy for the cure of
BILIOUSNESS, LASSITUDE, POOR APPETITE,
IMPAIRED DIGESTION, COSTIVENESS,
WIND & PAINS IN THE STOMACH, DISCOMFORT AFTER MEALS,
and all other troubles which arise from a disordered liver or stomach.
They cleanse the system, give tone to the digestive organs, and will, if taken according to directions, restore you to sound and vigorous health.
BEECHAM'S PILLS are specially suitable for Females of all ages.
Sold at all Drug Stores and by all Medicine Vendors.
In boxes, price 6d., 1s. and 2s.

Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s



SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY.
SHIPPERS.
Cutler, Palmer & Co., London.
AGENTS
SIEMSEN & CO.,
HONGKONG.

MITSU BISHI GOSHIKWAISHA (MITSU BISHI CO.) COAL DEPARTMENT MABUNO-UCHI, TOKIO.

Cable Address:—"TASAKI,"
which applies to all Branch Offices.
At ABC 5th Ed., Western Union Code used
All Letters Addressed:
MANAGER MITSU BISHI CO.
with name of place under.
BRANCH OFFICES:
NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, KARATSU
SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, &
HANKOW.
AGENTS:
YOKOHAMA: M. ASADA, Esq.
CHINKIANG: Messrs. GEARING & CO.
MANILA: Messrs. MACDONALD & CO.
SOLE PROPRIETORS of Takashima,
Ochi, Shiunaw, Namasata and Kami-Yamada
Collieries, and also Hojo Colliery, which will
shortly be ready to produce on a large scale the
best Huzon Coal.
The Head and Branch Offices and the
Agents of the Company will receive any order
or sale produced from the above Collieries.
T. MATSUKI, Manager, Hongkong.
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NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.
FROM ANTWERP, HULL, LONDON,
AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship
"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Goods are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.
Goods not cleared by the 22nd inst., will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 22nd inst., at 11 A.M.
No claims will be recognized if not presented within 14 days of the ship's arrival.
McGREGOR BROS. & GOW.
Hongkong, 18th October, 1907. 1663

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer
"ARCADIA"
FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.
Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.
This vessel brings on Cargo:—
From London, &c., ex "s.s. "China."
From Persian Gulf ex B. I. S. N. & B. P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.
Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.
Goods not cleared by the 23rd inst., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.
Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representative at an appointed hour. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 18th October, 1907. 1

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. BREMEN. IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship
"PRINZ WALDEMAR"
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., Kowloon and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th inst., will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 28th inst., at 3.30 A.M.
All Claims must reach us before the 23rd inst., or they will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELOHERS & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 18th October, 1907. 5

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LONDON AND STRAITS.
THE Steamship
"DENBIGHSHIRE"
Capt. W. A. Evans, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th inst., will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on THURSDAY, the 24th inst., at 3 P.M.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 18th October, 1907. 1630

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE H. A. L. Steamship
"SITHONIA"
Captain Brewster, having arrived Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given TO-DAY.
Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th inst., will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 24th inst., at 3 P.M.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE,
Hongkong Office.
Hongkong, 18th October, 1907. 1681

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.
ACARA, British str., 3,174 Tons, Hume, 18th October—New York 27th August, Oil—Standard Oil Co.
BENTON, British str., 1,752, John Handerson, 19th Oct.—London and Singapore 13th Oct., General—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
BOURNON, French str., 97, Le Bil, 19th Oct.—Saigon 17th Oct., General—Chinco.
CARL DIERDORF, German str., 774, T. Keyser, 8th October—Haiphong & Hoihow 7th October, General—Jabson & Co.
CHINKIANG, British str., 1,220, F. Robertson, 20th October—Newchwang and Chefoo 15th Oct., General—Butterfield & Swire.
CHITUNG, British str., 1,190, F. Mooney, 19th October—Tientsin 12th Oct., and Chefoo 14th Oct., General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
CHITUNG, Chinese str., 1,177, G. Stewart, 16th October—Shanghai 13th October, General—Chinco.
CHOWFA, German str., 1,057, F. Spiesen, 14th October—Bangkok 5th October, General—Butterfield & Swire.
DAGMAR, German str., 921, F. Nielsen, 14th October—Saigon 9th October, Rice—Melchers & Co.
DELL, German str., 720, J. Leup, 3rd October—Bangkok 25th Sept., 1899—Melchers & Co.
EMPERESS OF INDIA, British str., 3,332, E. Bestham, 22nd Sept.—Vancouver, B.C., 3rd Sept., Mails and General and Flour—C. P. R. Co.
EMPERESS OF JAPAN, British str., 5,940, H. Pybus, R.N.R., 20th October—Vancouver B.C., 1st October, Mails and General—C. P. R. Co.
FORESTDALE, British str., 2,283, 8th October—Samarang 2nd October, Sugar—Butterfield & Swire.
FRITHOF, Norwegian str., 891, O. Andersen, 20th October—Funchal 18th Oct., General—Osaka Shima Kaisha.
FUKURA MARU, Japanese str., 1,916, Sakamoto, 17th October—Moji 12th October, Coal—Mitsui Bishi Goshi-Kaisha.
GLENHORN, British str., 2,815, W. Houghton, 16th Oct.—Singapore 10th Oct., General—McGregory Bros. & Gow.
HATCHING, British str., 1,267, A. E. Hodgins, 20th October—Coast Ports 19th October, General—Douglas, LaPraik & Co.
HILD, Norwegian str., 720, J. Solverson, 17th October—Wakamatsu 14th October, Coal—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.
HUB, French str., 705, J. Pannier, 21st Oct.—Haiphong, Pakhoi, Hoihow and K. C. Wan 19th Oct., General—A. R. Murty.
HUGGOW, British str., 1,217, E. F. Fryer, 20th October—Tientsin 11th October, General—Butterfield & Swire.
HUREN, British str., 1,204, Mathias, 19th Oct.—Haiphong & Hoihow 18th Oct., General—Butterfield & Swire.
ITHAKA, German str., 2,090, Colmaier, 16th October—Wuhu 12th October, Rice—Hamburg-America Line.
KUMANG, British str., 2,078, E. J. Ballar, 15th Oct.—Singapore 9th Oct., General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
KWANG, Chinese str., 1,463, R. Linola, 19th Oct.—Shanghai 16th Oct., General—Chinco.
LAKRETTES, British str., 1,301, J. B. Jackson, 18th October—Saigon 13th Oct., Rice—Chinco.
MONTAGLE, British str., 3,913, S. Robinson, R.N.R., 18th October—Vancouver, B.C., 30th Sept., Mails and General—C.P.R. Co.
MORTLAK, British str., 1,737, F. W. Batten, 19th October—Fremantle W.A. 2nd Oct., Sandal Wood—Simpson & Co.
NINGPO, British str., 1,227, E. Richards, 15th October—Shanghai 11th Oct., General—Butterfield & Swire.
NUMANTIA, German str., 4,381, H. Feldmann, 13th Oct.—Portland 10th Sept., General—P. A. S. Co.
ORIEL, British str., 2,208, G. Maddrell, 20th October—Kushimoto 14th October, Coal—Bradley & Co.
ORLAND, Norw. str., 97, T. A. Tie, 10th Oct.—Rajahmundry and Borneo 4th Oct., Timber—Wallem & Co.
PAKLAT, German str., 1,018, J. Weasel, 17th October—Bangkok 19th October, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.
PALEMBANG, Dutch str., 1,019, E. Watson, 16th Oct.—Polo Sambo, 9th Oct., Petroleum in bulk—Order.
POKORONG, German str., 907, W. Bielefuer, 16th Oct.—Saigon 10th Oct., Rice—Butterfield & Swire.
PRONTO, Norwegian str., 837, The Seaberg, 14th October—Saigon 9th October, Rice—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.
RAJAHMUN, German str., 1,159, F. Bremer, 13th October—Bangkok 5th and Swatow 12th Oct., Rice & Timber—Butterfield & Swire.
TAIWAN, British str., 1,042, J. A. Martin, 9th October—Saigon 4th October, General—Chinco.
TAMING, British str., 1,350, A. W. Outbridge, 18th Oct.—Manila 15th Oct., Hemp and General—Butterfield & Swire.
TATSU MARU, Japanese str., 1,984, H. Teramino, 15th October—Kobe and Moji 9th October, Coal—Chinco.
TJISINI, Dutch str., 2,876, W. Koops, 18th October—Amoy 16th October, General—Java-China-Japan-Line.
TOSA MARU, Japanese str., 5,823, J. Nagao, 20th October—Seattle and Shanghai 17th October, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
ZWERN, British str., 1,148, A. Ramsay, 16th October—Sourabaya 6th October, Sugar and General—Chinco.

報新外中港香 CHUNG NGOI SAN PO (Chinese Daily Press).

PUBLISHED DAILY.
Is the oldest and still immeasurably the best medium for Advertising among the Native Community.
Established for nearly FIFTY YEARS.
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Documents translated from or into Classical or Colloquial Chinese.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

The British Post Office at Tientsin will not be closed, but will remain open.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR PARCEL MAILS, HOMEWARD.

Parcels for the United Kingdom—via GIBRALTAR—posted up to 5 p.m. on Friday, the 11th October, are due in London about the 7th of December, and those posted up to 5 p.m. on Friday the 15th November, are due in London on the 21st December.

With an additional fee of 60 cents, parcels may be forwarded via BRINDISI and if posted before 5 p.m. on the 15th November, would accompany the letter mail, due in London on the 16th December.

Parcels intended for New Year's delivery should also be forwarded by the mail of the 15th November, as the next parcel mail of the 20th November is not due in London till the 4th January, 1908, unless they are posted to be forwarded overland via BRINDISI in which case an additional fee of 60 cents must be paid, such parcels are due in London about the 3th December.

The rates of postage on ordinary parcels are as follows—
For a parcel not exceeding 5 lbs. in weight ... 60 cents.
7 lbs. ... \$1.20
11 lbs. ... \$1.50

Under no circumstances will parcel weighing over 11 lbs. be forwarded.

All parcels containing jewellery or any article of gold or silver must be insured, all insured parcels must be sealed. The seals must bear the impression of a device or private mark. Coins must not be used for sealing purposes.

The *Kleist*, with the German mail left Shanghai on Saturday, the 19th inst., at 6 p.m. and may be expected here to-day, at daylight.

The *Tonkin* with the French mail of the 27th Sept., leaves Singapore on Monday, the 21st inst., at 4 p.m., and may be expected here on or about Monday, the 28th inst. This packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on the 24th August.

FOR	PER	DATE
Macao	Sui Tai	Tuesday, 22nd, 7.00 A.M.
Shanghai	Alhambra	Tuesday, 22nd, 8.00 A.M.
Macao	Kinsham	Tuesday, 22nd, 8.15 A.M.
Sourabaya	Zuena	Tuesday, 22nd, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hatching	Tuesday, 22nd, 10.00 A.M.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, Soerabaya and	Tyikini	Tuesday, 22nd, 11.00 A.M.
Messiasar	Dugmar	Tuesday, 22nd, 11.00 A.M.
Rangoon	Sui Tai	Tuesday, 22nd, 12.15 P.M.
Singapore	Deucation	Tuesday, 22nd, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Chiocho and Hainan	Chipping	Tuesday, 22nd, 3.00 P.M.
Manila	Taming	Tuesday, 22nd, 3.00 P.M.
Hoihow and Pakhoi	Haitan	Tuesday, 22nd, 5.00 P.M.
Amoy, Singapore and Bangkok	Orangut	Tuesday, 22nd, 5.00 P.M.
Singapore	Orangut	Tuesday, 22nd, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Prithvi	Wednesday, 23rd, 9.00 A.M.
Haiphong	Hanoi	Wednesday, 23rd, 9.00 A.M.
Moji, Kobe, Yokohama and Portland	Nunantia	Wednesday, 23rd, 10.00 A.M.

EUROPE, &c., India via Tientsin.
(Late Letters 11.00 to 11.30 a.m. Extra Postage 10 cents.)
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)

Macao	Sui Tai	Wednesday, 23rd, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai	Chiocho	Wednesday, 23rd, 3.00 P.M.
Singapore	Taiwan	Wednesday, 23rd, 3.00 P.M.
Quang Chow, Wan, Hoihow, Pakhoi and	Hui	Thursday, 24th, 9.00 A.M.
Haiphong	Kumang	Thursday, 24th, 11.00 A.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Sui Tai	Thursday, 24th, 1.15 P.M.
Macao	Hutchinson	Thursday, 24th, 2.00 P.M.
Tientsin	Hutchinson	Thursday, 24th, 2.00 P.M.

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER (B.C.)
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents.)

Macao	Sui Tai	Friday, 25th, 1.15 P.M.
Manila	Loongang	Friday, 25th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow and Shanghai	Chinkiang	Friday, 25th, 3.00 P.M.

DIAMOND BRAND AMOROSO SHERRY

STRENGTHENING, STIMULATING, APPETISING.

Our AMOROSO SHERRY can be taken equally before, during or after meals and can be enjoyed whilst smoking.

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS.

I hereby certify that I have very carefully analysed a sample of Sherry—“AMOROSO,”—received from Messrs. H. RUTTONJEE & SON of Hongkong, and from the results of my investigations I have formed a very favourable opinion as to its quality as a genuine and healthful wine.

It is a pure and wholesome product, made from the best grown grapes, and is entirely free from all foreign ingredients, and possesses tonic and sustaining properties to a high degree.

I consider that it will prove invaluable for bracing the nerves, and invigorating the system.

GRANVILLE H. SHARPE, F.C.S., Analyst.

\$18.00 PER CASE, 1-DOZEN BOTTLES.

H. RUTTONJEE & SON.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
No. 5, D'AGUIAR STREET, HONGKONG.

TO-DAY.

Sale, Tennis Balls and Racquets, Sales Room, Messrs. Hoyle & Hough, 11 a.m.
Bendmann Opera Co. City Hall, 9 p.m.

OPIUM.

Quotations are—	October 21st
Malwa New	\$890 per picul.
Malwa Old	\$940
Malwa Older	\$850
Malwa V. Old	\$1030
Persian fine quality	\$700
Persian extra fine	\$750
Patna New	\$1940 per chest.
Patna Old	\$825
Ben ren New	\$895
Ben ren Old	

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

THE Undersigned GENERAL AGENTS in CHINA and JAPAN for the Natal Line are prepared to issue THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for all the principal ports in SOUTH AFRICA, in connection with INDIA-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'s fortnightly service hence to CALCUTTA. Sailings from CALCUTTA for CAPT PORTS every fortnight.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED
General Agents for China and Japan
Hongkong, 4th August, 1898.

MAIL TABLES FOR 1907.

Shows the dates of departure of the Mails to Europe and America, and the dates of their expected arrival at their destinations, as well as the dates of return Mails.
Mounted on Card ... 30 Cents
On Paper ... 20
On Sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1907.

JOINT STOCK SHARE.

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
Alhambra	Pa. 200	Nominal.
Banks		
Hongkong & Shanghai	\$125	\$665, sales
	\$25	\$660, sales
		Ln. 276, 10, new
National B. of China	48	\$51.
Ball's Asbestos E. A.	12a. 6d.	\$61.
China-Borneo Co.	\$12	\$101.
China Light & P. Co.	\$10	\$6. buyers
China Provident	\$10	\$8.60.
Cotton Mills		
Ewo	Tls. 50	Tls. 60.
Hongkong	\$10	\$101, sellers
International	Tls. 65	Tls. 68.
Laon Kung Mow	Tls. 100	Tls. 90.
Soyaboe	Tls. 600	Tls. 280.
Dairy Farm	36	\$16.75, sellers
Docks and Wharves		
H. & K. Wharf & G.	\$50	\$671, sellers
H. & K. Dock	\$50	\$113.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 100	Tls. 73.
Shanghai & H. Wharf	Tls. 100	Tls. 200.
Feenick & Co., Geo.	\$25	\$16, sellers
Green Island Cement	\$10	\$113 sales
Hongkong & C. Gas	210	\$176, buyers
Hongkong Electric	\$10	\$141, buyers
Hongkong Ice Co.	\$50	\$104, buyers
Hongkong Hotel Co.	\$25	\$240.
Hongkong Rope Co.	\$10	\$251, buyers
Insurance		
Canton	\$50	\$60, sellers
China Fire	\$20	\$50.
China Traders	\$50	\$30.0, buyers
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$30.0, buyers
North China	25	Tls. 75, buyers
Union	\$100	\$765, buyers
Yantai	\$50	\$170, sellers
Land and Building		
Hongkong Land Inv.	\$100	\$80.
Humphrey's Estate	\$10	\$104, buyers
Kowloon Land & B.	\$80	\$86, sellers
Shanghai Land	Tls. 50	Tls. 101.
West Point Building	\$50	\$48.
Mining		
Charbonnages	Pa. 250	\$470, buyers
Reals	19/10	\$0, buyers
Peak Tramways	\$10	\$12, buyers
Philippine Co.	\$1	\$12 (new) buy.
Refineries		
China Sugar	\$100	\$105, buyers
Luzon Sugar	\$100	\$21, 0, sellers
Steamship Companies		
China and Manilla	\$25	\$12, buyers
Douglas Steamship	\$15	\$27, buyers
H. Canton & M.	25	\$23 Defd., sel.
Indo-China S.N. Co.	25	\$23 Defd., sel.
Shall Transport Co.	21	\$25
Star Ferry	\$10	\$21, buyers
Do. New	\$5	\$10, buyers
South China M. Post.	\$25	\$22, sellers
Steam Laundry Co.	\$5	\$6, sellers
Stores & Dispensaries		
Campbell, M. & Co.	\$10	\$20, sellers
Fowell & Co., Wm.	\$10	\$24.
Washing	\$10	\$24.
Watson & Co., A. B.	\$10	\$11.
United Asbestos	\$4	\$10.
Do. Fibre	\$10	\$150, buyers
Union Waterboat Co.	\$10	\$12, sellers

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From October, 22nd to 18th 1907.

Day of Week	HIGH WATER.			LOW WATER.		
	Hongkong Mean Time	Height	Time	Hongkong Mean Time	Height	Time
Tues. 22	10.10	6.1	11.10	10.10	3.0	11.10
Wed. 23	10.00	6.1	11.00	10.00	3.0	11.00
Thurs. 24	10.12	6.3	11.12	10.12	3.0	11.12
Fri. 25	10.18	6.3	11.18	10.18	3.0	11.18
Sat. 26	10.28	6.3	11.28	10.28	3.0	11.28
Sun. 27	10.38	6.3	11.38	10.38	3.0	11.38
Mon. 28	10.48	6.3	11.48	10.48	3.0	11.48
Tues. 29	10.58	6.3	11.58	10.58	3.0	11.58
Wed. 30	11.08	6.3	12.08	11.08	3.0	12.08

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, October 21st.			
Previous Day	On Date at 4 p.m.	On Date at 10 a.m.	On Date at 4 p.m.
Barometer	29.85	29.90	29.90
Temperature	84	83	83
Humidity	65	74	67
Wind	E	E	SE
Force	1	1	1
Rain	0	0	0

Highest open air temperature on 20th ... 87
Lowest open air temperature on 20th ... 57

MESSRS. FALCONER & CO.'S REGISTER.

October 21st.			
Barometer 9 A.M.	29.85	Therm. (Wet bulb) 9 A.M.	78
Barometer 1 P.M.	29.90	Therm. (Wet bulb) 1 P.M.	77
Barometer 4 P.M.	29.80	Therm. (Wet bulb) 4 P.M.	78
Thermom. 9 A.M.	81	Therm. Maximum	82
Thermom. 1 P.M.	81	Therm. Minimum	over
Thermom. 4 P.M.	82	Therm. Minimum	77

PASSENGERS.

Per *Empire* from Kobe, Miss Macfarlane, and Mr. E. P. Lloyd.
Per *Korea*, from San Francisco via Porto Mr. and Mrs. L. Asen and child, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Samuel, Mr. and Mrs. T. O. Rinker, Mr. and Mrs. A. Hocking and daughter, Rev. and Mrs. Leslie Wolfe and child, Mrs. L. A. Taklan and servant, Mrs. C. N. Thorpe, Mrs. W. J. Dutton, Mrs. Emily Meiklejohn, Mrs. F. W. J. Dutton, Mrs. Margaret McPherson, Mrs. Alice S. Mount, Mrs. J. F. Cass, Mrs. S. Davenport, Mrs. M. A. Huntington, Mrs. M. E. McClintock, Mrs. Margaret R. Melrose, Mrs. Lida C. Rogers, Misses V. E. B. Baugh, M. Thorpe, Dutton, Ethel Meiklejohn, Margaret Brown, Inez Logan, Marian Huntington, Mary W. Lawrence, Anna G. Major, Mrs. E. H. Peabody, Florence Rogers, W. Hocking, E. M. Hoffman, Mabel Wilcox and Elsie Wilcox, Rev. N. Hoffman, Rev. H. Greise, Messrs. S. Atani, B. Lichtig, A. Y. Comstock, J. Jose, N. D. Tata, H. P. Arthur, Fred Samuels, H. H. Patterson, W. D. Patterson, A. N. Clithier, A. H. Barry, S. H. Barlow, Archibald Case, Frank P. McMahon, Samuel J. Miller, Wm. M. Smith, A. H. Williams, E. Hoffman, Geo. N. Wilcox and H. N. Whitford.

HONGKONG BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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BY Popular English Manufacturers. In all Bore and Sizes.
SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED SHOT. From No. 10 to 33SG. at \$6, \$7 and \$7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.
Inspection invited. W. M. SCHMIDT & CO.
Hongkong, 26th October, 1906. 1659

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THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.
have now 40,000 Cubic Feet of Cold Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will be open at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. daily. Sunday excepted, to receive and store perishable goods.
W. M. PARLAN, Manager.
Hongkong, 18th November, 1901 47

MITSU BISHI DOCKYARD AND ENGINE WORKS, NAGASAKI.

CODE WORD: "DOCK"
A.I., A.B.C., and Engineering Code Used
NEW DOCK NOW OPEN.
DOCK No. 3.
Extreme Length... 722 feet.
Length on Blocks... 513
Width of Entrance on Top... 74
Width of Entrance on Bottom... 88
Water on Blocks at Spring Tides 84
DOCK No. 1.
Extreme Length... 513 feet.
Length on Blocks... 513
Width of Entrance on Top... 77
Width of Entrance on Bottom... 88
Water on Blocks at Spring Tides 84
DOCK No. 2.
Extreme Length... 371 feet.
Length on Blocks... 371
Width of Entrance on Top... 68
Width of Entrance on Bottom... 68
Water on Blocks at Spring Tides 22

PATENT SLIP.

Suitable for vessels up to 1,000
THE WORKS are well equipped with LATEST PLANTS and APPLIANCES to undertake BUILDING or REPAIRING SHIPS, ENGINES, and BOILERS, and also ELECTRICAL WORK.
A LARGE STOCK OF MATERIAL is always kept on hand.
THE COMPANY has the powerful steamer "OURA-MARU" (712 tons, 700 I.H.P. specially built for SALVAGE PURPOSES equipped with necessary gear. Always ready for service.)
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S.S. "HONAN," 2363 tons, Captain S. Bell Smith.
S.S. "POWAN," 2388 tons, Captain H. I. Black.
S.S. "FATSHAN," 2260 tons, Captain C. V. Lloyd.
S.S. "KINSHAN," 1985 tons, Captain B. Branch. (At Dock).
S.S. "HONGKONG," 1988 tons, Captain L. D. Thomas.
Departures from Hongkong to Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sunday excepted), 10 p.m. (Saturday excepted).
Departures from Canton to Hongkong daily at 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. (Sunday excepted).
The S.S. "POWAN" will leave Hongkong every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 9.30 p.m. from Company's Wharf returning from Canton every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 5 p.m.
These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin Accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI-AN," 1651 tons, Captain W. A. Valentia.
S.S. "SUI-TAI," 1651 tons, Captain G. F. Morrison.
Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 a.m. from Douglas Wharf & a 2 p.m. from the Company's Wharf. On SUNDAYS SPECIAL CHEAP EXCURSIONS leaving Hongkong at 9 a.m. from Douglas Wharf & from Macao at 5 p.m.
The Company also runs a Steamer from Macao on Sunday Morning at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wharf.
Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN," 219 tons, Captain W. Reynell.
Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 p.m. 1 p.m. from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 p.m.
JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM," 558 tons, Captain J. Wilcox. (At Dock).
S.S. "NANNING," 558 tons, Captain J. McKinnon.
One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.
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